

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

BLEDISH 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

VOLUME 56

## ROSH HASHONAH.

### FATAL ENDING OF THE JEWISH CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

### Four Women Trampled to Death and Many Persons Hurt in a Synagogue Stampede.

New York, Sept. 26.—During service in one of the four synagogues in the tenement house, No. 27 Ludlow street, some one raised the cry of fire.

Immediately there was a panic and a mad rush was made for the door. The fire was speedily extinguished and very little damage was done, but in the panic that ensued four women were trampled to death and a dozen people seriously injured.

The fire was caused by two candles which were lighted in one of the places of worship, and which set fire to the wood work. Three hundred people were in the place at the time.

The noise of the rush on the stairs and the shrieks of the men and women caused a stampede of the worshippers in the other synagogues. They also made a rush for the stairs. Frightened and panic stricken, the people became wedged in the stairs leading to the second floor.

The policemen on post rushed in and succeeded in relieving the wedge, a wild rush was made for the stairs leading to the street.

An investigation after the panic had abated revealed the fact that four women had been killed and a number of persons seriously injured.

The wounded were at once removed to the hospitals.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Protests from Citizens Sent to Washington—Hayes Calls on Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Protests in great number, verbally, by telegraph and letter, have been received from Fortress Monroe, Va., against the execution of the order to remove all buildings on the government reservation there. This order was given because the residents had not complied with the notice given them to establish a sanitary system of sewerage.

Ex-President Hayes called at the White House, and President Harrison, who is denying himself to visitors during the illness of Mrs. Harrison, made an exception in favor of his predecessor, and received him. General Hayes spent a short time with the president.

### FORTRESS MONROE WILL BE Depopulated.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 26.—The citizens residing on the Government Reservation here has been peremptorily ordered off the land by the Secretary of War. This includes the Hyatt and Chamberlain houses, and all structures built within 15 days. The circular further ordered the removal and tearing down of all buildings at the owner's expense.

The act of congress dated March, 1863, gives the secretary full power in this matter and the order was issued, it is understood, because of the failure of citizens having residences and hotels on the reservation to comply with the request from the Engineer's department, that plans and specifications for a proper sewerage in the citizens' quarters at the fort be handed in the department.

### THE COTTON CROP.

The Outlook is Good, Except in Some of the Mississippi Districts.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—There has been no decided change in the condition of cotton since last week. In the Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans and Texan districts most favorable weather for picking has lasted the entire week; but as a general thing it did not have much beneficial effect on the poorer crops. Wherever the crop is good the weather helped it immeasurably, but in only such crops is this change noticeable.

As has been the case for weeks, Texas sends the most cheerful news of all the cotton states. Their picking is progressing nicely, and the frost is, in most instances, a fair to excellent quality. In the Memphis district the crop has held its own, and in the Mobile section all classes of crops are rapidly improved.

From the Vicksburg and Gulf sections of Mississippi comes a yell which placed on the market already recorded, a cotton sky high. The best the buyers there hope for is that the worms and beetles will leave unearthen the pillars to their houses.

### Where the Cotton Is.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,578,234 bales, of which 2,149,534 is American, against 1,881,578 and 1,480,168 respectively last year. The receipts at all interior towns are 89,283; plantation receipts, 127,871. Crop in sight, 335,160 bales.

### GRAND ARMY Men Taken Sick.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—Two old soldiers, who have been attending the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington, now lie on cots in the City Hospital, far away from home and relatives. Both men were taken from railroad trains and are suffering from malarial fever. The first to be received was Benj. F. Fly, of Racoon, Ill., who was brought from the Levi and O. depot. The second was E. Hawley, of Adrian, Mich., who was taken from the C. H. and D. depot. Both old veterans were as well cared for as though they had been residents of the city all their lives, and in a day or two will be sent on their way home.

### The Negro in Ohio.

PORSCHEM, Sept. 26.—The negroes of this city celebrated Emancipation Day in grand style. The parade was truly grand, and the old-fashioned barbecue and ox-roast at the fair grounds was a huge success. The welcome address was delivered by Mayor Hall and Hon. H. S. Bundy of Jackson, and Rev. J. A. Snodgrass and Professor Hurd of this city, made speeches, but the oration of the day was made by Arthur J. Biggs of Cincinnati, the negro Big Inger. His speech was indeed an eloquent and stirring masterpiece of oratory, and was listened to by over 3,000 people.

## ANOTHER CHOLERA VICTIM.

New York Reports the Seventh Death Since September 6.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Another death from Asiatic cholera has occurred in the city, making the seventh fatal case since September 6. The latest victim is Louis Weinhaben, a coachman. He was taken to the Reception hospital Monday night from Mrs. Quentner's boarding house at 14 First street.

Bacteriological examination resulted in the discovery of the germs of genuine cholera. Weinhaben has been hovering between life and death ever since he was taken to the hospital.

He was coachman for William Schleimer, a very hardware merchant. He spent the summer with his employer's family at Bay St. L. I., and came back to the city Sept. 8.

He was suffering from diarrhea for several days before physicians were called. The boarding house had been repeatedly disinfected and is now quarantined.

There are about 200 inmates in the house.

### From Fire Island.

Fire ISLAND, Sept. 26.—The Iron Steamboat company's steamer Cepheus left Fire Island at 7:15 o'clock a. m. with the passengers of the steamship Wyoming, who have been held there for some days.

### Worse in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—M. Dumay, member of the chamber of deputies, wife and child has been attacked with a cholera disorder and feared it is Asiatic cholera.

### A SEALED PACKAGE

Handed in by the Albany Grand Jury May Be Peck's Indictment.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—When the Albany grand jury came into court, it handed in sealed indictment among the others and retired. It is given out on the best of authority that this indictment is against Charles F. Peck, the commissioner of labor, and charges him with having wilfully and maliciously destroyed public documents under the seal of the office of the commissioner of labor for publication. The indictment is found upon the evidence given the jury by the janitor of the building where Mr. Peck resides, and who testified that he was hired to burn up a lot of blanks, charred portions of which were put in evidence.

All of the employees of the bureau had been summoned to appear before the grand jury in view of beginning criminal proceedings on the indictment of Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck on the charge of destroying public documents. The employees were examined as to the sending out of bonds to manufacturers, the reception of them and what became of them. Evidence was produced to show that Mr. Peck had destroyed at least a portion of the returns. Charred remnants showed that they were issued under the seal of the labor bureau, and that the questions asked were answered.

### TO FIGHT THE FUSIONISTS.

Alabama Republicans Have Put Out a Straight Ticket.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 26.—The Stephens wing of the Republican party filled out their congressional and electoral ticket here and will make a fight in opposition to the recent fusion tickets. It will be a three-cornered contest. The electoral ticket is as follows: At large, Arthur Birmingham, ex-state treasurer, and Alfred Boyd, colored. For first district E. M. Betts; second district, Percy W. Morris, colored; fourth district, H. A. Wilson; fifth district, Benjamin L. Dyer; sixth district, Iverson Dawson, colored; seventh district, Joseph M. Handis; ninth district, A. D. Woods, colored.

Conventions in five of the districts had been held, but candidates for congress and the following were nominated in the other four: First district, B. J. Davison, colored; second district, Charles O. Harris, colored; third district, Alfred H. Hendricks, colored; ninth district, William Vaughan.

### THE STRIKING PRINTERS.

They Are Well Organized, and Backed by the Federation of Trades.

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.—No such organization and concert of action has ever been seen in Atlanta as that of the striking printers.

The Federation of Trades held a large

ly attended meeting at the hall on the corner of Mitchell and Broad streets and empowered its committee to act with the Typographical union.

That committee consists of P. H. Moore, G. B. Shadeford, M. B. Morris, H. P. Elton, Charles L. Govan, S. M. White, J. W. Bridwell, P. S. S. King, E. B. Roberts, E. W. Mountford, the Hornam, Ortegan and John Willig.

The union will pay off all men who have gone out regularly while the strike lasts.

### A Circular from Somerville.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—A circular issued by Freeman, D. Somerby has been scattered broadcast in this city. It is addressed to Iron Hollows, warning them against the convention recently held there. The acts of the convention are here. They were taken from railroad trains and are suffering from malarial fever. Mr. Somerby also gives notice that he has entered an appeal from the ruling of the court in the receivership case, and that he expects the higher courts to render a decision in his favor. He pledges his undying devotion to the interests of the iron hollows.

### The Great Texas Show.

DALLAS, Sept. 26.—The Texas state fair and Dallas exposition, which will be held from Oct. 17 to Oct. 30, will be the Texas epitome. Every nook and corner of this great, vast empire has been visited by representatives of the fair association, and judging from the applications for space, almost every county will make an exhibit, and every product, interest and resource of the state will be displayed to the thousands who annually visit the fair.

### Reorganized in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The order of the Iron Hall has been reorganized, and Freeman D. Somerby of Philadelphia re-elected supreme justice.

## LILLY JOHNSON'S CASE.

Her Trial Is Set for Oct. 3—No Plea Prosses Entered.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—The case of Lilly Johnson, who was indicted for the murder of Freda Ward in conjunction with Alice Mitchell, has been called in the criminal court here. Miss Johnson's counsel asked that the case be dismissed of, stating that his client was practically a prisoner and in very bad health. He expected that a "nolle prosses" would be entered at once, as the attorney general had expressed himself as inclined to take that course, but to his surprise the attorney general made no motion and the court set the case for trial on Oct. 3.

This means that the whole testimony given on the application of the accused for bail seven months ago must be gone over again. The acquittal of Miss Johnson is a certainty, as nothing was brought out in that application, or in the subsequent inquisition of lunacy of Alice Mitchell which tended to show that Miss Johnson had any intention of Alice's intention to kill Freda Ward when she accompanied Alice to its connection.

Mr. Cleveland replied as follows:

Frank Poston, Esq.:

MY DEAR Sir—In reply to your letter,

I beg you to believe that I am wise

and very sympathetic for your fa-

ther and friends of your brother, nor do I

forget that in the situation there is a

good excuse for conclusions arrived at without absolutely cool judgment, but

Laddish in the hope that, notwithstanding

all the circumstances, you may be able to take a more reasonable view of my conduct.

I have been amazed beyond expression at the misinterpretation which has been placed upon my letter written to Mrs.

White. I cannot conceive what there

is in the minds of the people of your lo-

yalty which leads them to give it a

meaning so entirely foreign to my in-

tent, and so entirely beyond the just

interpretation. This is the first reply

which I have thought fit to make to the frequent criticisms of my action in this

matter. After some hesitation I have

determined to say to you, on account of the sincerity and courtesy of your letter and your relation to the tragedy, that I am still willing to account for the

feelings which my letter has excited.

Have you and others who are inclined

to criticize my action for a moment re-

flected upon the fact that my letter was

written in response to the pitiable plea

of an apparently heart-broken woman,

setting forth in a manner most impres-

sive the reasons why the life of her uncle

should be spared. Have you and my

critics overlooked the fact that I also

declined to interfere with the

governor in behalf of this man? Have

you and they forgotten the courtesy

and consideration which gentlemen in

the north, as well as in the south, con-

sider due to the appeal of a woman? Has

it entirely escaped attention that the

letter was dictated simply and solely by

the sympathy which every true man

ought to feel for a woman in distress?

I do not overlook the fact that in the

closing paragraph of the letter I did say

if felt there might be extenuating cir-

cumstances.

This, as written in connection with

the plain statement of my letter, absolu-

tely forcing the inference on any one's

mind who saw that my idea concerning

extinction was derived from the letter

to which I responded.

I should not be frank with you if I did

not add that, so far as my meaning and

intent were concerned, I do not regret

my action. In respect to your suggestion

that this act of mine may result in the

loss of Democratic votes in the pending

campaign, you will pardon me, I hope

if I say that when political expediency

forces me to be discourteous to a disre-

ctuous woman I am prepared to retire

from politics.

# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
For Vice-President,  
A. E. STEVENSON.  
For Congress:  
GASTON A. ROBBINS.

### CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until the 1st of January 1893. This period will cover the Presidential Campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the Gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the most interesting period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember no name will be booked at this low rate without the cash.

Aug 20th.

Dal. M. Hardy the Third Party leader in North Carolina and the man who nominated Dr. Exum, the Third Party candidate for Governor, has returned to the Democratic fold. His open letter to Dr. Exum, published elsewhere, gives his reasons for his action.

J. M. Davis, of Fayette county, is one of the men nominated for Congress by the Birmingham Conglomerate Convention. That Convention pronounced against Cleveland and Mr. Davis will probably vote against him, yet on the 24th day of November 1890, during the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Davis, who was the member from Fayette, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas Hon. Grover Cleveland will this day pass through the city of Montgomery on his way to New Orleans, now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Alabama, that we bid Mr. Cleveland, the greatest living American, God speed, and most cordially invite him, on his return, to visit the city of Montgomery and address the General Assembly of Alabama."

This resolution was adopted unanimously by a House composed of 85 Alliancemen out of 100, among whom were Adams and Longshore and others who were down at Birmingham in Convention denouncing Cleveland only a short while back. If these men could so heartily endorse Cleveland then it may well be asked what has brought about their change of sentiment. Cleveland is the same man he was two years ago. Why are they so hard now on Cleveland and so soft on Harrison? Chris Magee could tell, if he would.

The People's Press falls into the error of accusing Gen. Morgan of having called the farmers "anarchists" in his Birmingham speech. This has been explicitly denied.

Any one who heard Gen. Morgan speak at Sulphur Springs, could not believe he would ever employ such harsh language in speaking of the farmers. His whole speech was full of tender regard for that noble class of our people, and he did not manifest the least impatience, even while being interrupted by a follower of Weaver. On the contrary, he said to him: "I know you are right, I have been friends a long time, but I have not had time to go, and you will not let me go." He pleaded for reconciliation and harmony, and when he used his speech with "goodby and God bless you," his eyes were moist with tears. It is unlike Gen. Morgan to have called the farmers "anarchists." It would have been contrary to his mission of peace and reconciliation.

During his speech, Gen. Morgan paid a deferential tribute to Gen. Forney, who had long and faithfully represented this District in Congress, and the crowd cheered, showing the estimation in which Gen. Forney is held by the Democrats of Calhoun.

Gen. Morgan made a splendid speech at Sulphur Springs, notwithstanding the fact that he was sick with cold and spoke with difficulty. It was a grand exposition of the unyielding principles of the Democratic party, was conservative in tone and did a great deal of good. The crowd present is estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred people. The best of order prevailed. People from all parts of western, northern, and middle Calhoun were there.

If the handful of Wayefites in this country have believed that the old Democracy of Calhoun is dead or sleeping, they would have been undeceived, if they had gone to Sulphur Springs Wednesday and witnessed the first groundswell of the November Earthquake.

Gen. W. H. Forney will go to Shelby county October 5th to address the people of Harpersville and vicinity on the political issues of the day. Capt. Jos. F. Johnston, of Birmingham will speak at the same time.

One thousand good and true Democrats went out to hear Gen. Morgan speak at Oxford Lake Tuesday. The "Solid South" is all right.

Weaver has quit Georgia and cancelled all his southern engagements because a little boy in Macon threw a bluebird's egg at him. He is now posing as a martyr to the wrath of the bloody rebels. Weaver is a back number this early in the campaign. Goodby, little military despot. You had your day when you lorded it over old men and helpless women of the South at Pulaski Team.

The South is glad to be rid of you and your Mrs. Lease.

It appears that Daniel got into the lions den at Sulphur Springs Wednesday, but he did not get out as well as did Daniel of old.

In Mr. Daniel P. Williams' question to Gen. Morgan touching the action of Congress on the free silver bill, Mr. Williams disclosed an inexcusable ignorance of a most important public event which was intimately associated with the financial policy of the Government; and yet, Mr. Williams assumes to be a teacher of the new school of politicians who know all about the question of finance and exactly what the government ought to do on the money question, and who are most glib in criticism of those Democrats the people have commissioned to serve them in Congress.

Vorily, in this latter day, we see the blind leading the blind. The bible says, when this is the case, somebody is bound to fall into the ditch, or words to that effect.

Come in out of the dark, Daniel, and bathe in the soft sunlight of Democracy, that your sight may be restored and you may be able to see the coming splendor of the South under the benign reign of Grover Cleveland.

A gentleman from Ochatchie beat was in Jacksonville Tuesday and reported that the voters of that beat had formed a Cleveland club of sixty-eight members, which they confidently expected to increase to one hundred by the day of election.

Among the members of the club are quite a number of men who voted for Kolb, but who do not propose to go out of the Democratic party in voting for a President. Cleveland is the only Democratic candidate for President.

The voter in the coming election must choose between Cleveland or the candidate of some other than the Democratic party. A great many men who supported Kolb, supported him as a Democrat. They propose to draw the line when it comes to a formal abandonment of the party of their fathers.

Good news of this character comes from other parts of the county. The Cleveland and Robbins ticket will carry by a large majority in this county.

While Gen. Morgan was speaking, at Sulphur Springs, Wednesday, Rev. Daniel P. Williams made bold to ask him why it was the Democrats of the House had defeated the free coinage bill passed by the Senate. "We have been greatly hurt and disappointed at the action of the Democrats," said Daniel, who is a man after the order of the Weavers.

"Well, they didn't do it," said Gen. Morgan.

Said Daniel, in surprise, "why that has been my understanding."

"You are not correctly informed," replied Gen. Morgan, "they only voted to postpone the bill to this winter, and when Congress meets they will pass it." At this the Democrats cheered and Daniel lowered his interrogation point.

As the train drew in Wednesday from Sulphur Springs a horse attached to a buggy driven by a negro named Tom Clark ran away on College street, and came dashing at the crowd at a furious rate. The buggy was overturned and the negro thrown out. Fortunately the buggy struck a tree and stopped the animal before he reached the crowd.

The good news comes that the rolling stock company at Anniston will soon resume.

Capitalists have been in Attalla preparing to set that town humming.

When Cleveland is elected good times will come all along the line, labor will find remunerative employment, money will be plentiful and we will all be happy yet.

A correspondent from Ochatchie writes us that the Cleveland club of that beat has reached seventy and will go to one hundred. The following are the officers of the club. M. L. Maxwell President; Ott Smith, Vice-President; E. D. Meharg, Secretary and Wm Bell, assistant Secretary.

The Republican office accounts will be put out for collection this fall. If you do not wish to be dunned, come into the office and settle. This is business.

Honor Roll of the State Normal School, for the 3rd week, 1st quarter.

Ollie Privett, Carrie Stevenson,

Josie Caldwell, Maggie Clark,

B. E. Jarratt, President.

In Georgia Mr. J. V. McWhorter, a member of the Third Party Executive Committee and also a member of the State Campaign Committee, has published a card announcing his return to the Democratic party. Among other things he says:

I believe the Democratic party has been thoroughly aroused to the necessity of action, and if an opportunity is given it the party will quickly respond and enact into laws the much-needed reform. These reasons alone should satisfy me and my friends for the course I have resolved to take, but if these were not sufficient reasons I call attention to the division among the white people, and point to the solid, united determined stand our common enemy, the Republican party, has just taken. With the white people united it is a hard fight to win, and divided the result is apparent to every reflecting mind. With three tickets in the field neither wing of the white people can hope to be successful. For these reasons I am satisfied as to what my duty is, and, being satisfied, I have the courage to declare that I will give my vote and influence to the Democratic nominees.

The Areade, a whisky saloon, had a solid column humorous advertisement, of which the following is a sample: "First and foremost we

### AN OLD RELIC.

A Reminder of Forty-Five Years Ago.

It matters not at what age a man may have lived he loves to dwell upon the past. It is one of the sweetest recollections of the man of thirty or forty of today to look back to the time when he sat at his father's or grandfather's feet and with eager eyes and wide open ears drank in the tales of Indian times, or listened to some personal experience of an interesting nature. It has ever been thus, and the only thing that Adam and Eve failed to have to make their cup of joy bubble over was, that they had no father and mother to tell them of the glories of the past—for there was no past. This is the reason, perhaps, that they listened to the beguiling words of the devil. There being no past, he pictured the glorious future to them, and up to the present time it is doubtful from which men derives most pleasure—a glimpse of the past or a dream of the future.

These reflections were brought about by a copy of the Jacksonville Republican of Oct. 26, 1847, placed upon our desk by Mr. Joseph Adelholz, which he found among some old papers of his mother, and which a crisp \$100 bill could not purchase from him. As the old paper was surveyed, the type as clear as the day it was published, but the paper somewhat yellow from age, the tinkling bells of the past seemed to be ringing in our ears and Benton, (now Calhoun), in all of its past glory loomed up before the imagination. The natives of Calhoun will remember a good many of the incidents related in this old paper, which is all right except where the creases in the folds occurred, and an intelligent reader can supply the few words that have been obliterated by time.

The paper consisted of six columns to the page, the columns being very wide, and of course was an all home print, as patents were not known in that day. It was edited, printed and published by J. F. Grant, whom the Hot Blast has always been informed was one of the purest, best public men Alabama ever produced, and left a name for honesty and fidelity behind that is a just source of pride and gratification to his relatives and friends. The price of the paper was \$2.50 in advance, \$3.00 if not.

The first column on the first page was devoted to poetry, being headed by a cut of a music book open and a harp and a brass instrument lying across it. The first piece of poetry was a touching piece "To My Wife,"

which shows that editors in that day like those of the present, were a little given to grumbling about not having quite as large a subscription list as they thought they ought to have.

The paper was copied from the

Charleston Patriot told of creating

of "People Who Are Too Poor to Take a Newspaper," which

shows that editors in that day like

those of the present, were a little

given to grumbling about not having

quite as large a subscription list as

they thought they ought to have.

Second—How many will return to

the Democratic fold in case they give

us a three-cornered fight.

Now as they are assured of a victory

to fight their own battle they rejoice

at our division and will take advantage

of the same. But as the last

resort they will support the People's

party ticket, and a victory with their

support will be a blank victory for

reform, and only leave us at their

mercy in 1896. Hence the very same

law that pulls our load in 1892 will turn

on us and devour us in 1896.

And I see that victory for us now is

a victory for the Republican party in

1896, with the strong probability of

their coming in the field in the

eleventh hour this year even and

carrying the State by reason of the

People's party.

While I regret to be seemingly untrue

to my friends in the People's

party there is a duty more sacred

than personal friendship and that

duty is to go into the cause that calls

the patriotic sons of North Carolina

to the standard-bearers of the Democ-

racy; and under this banner I am not

only true to my friends, but to all

other citizens of the State, because

Democracy is the true friend of all

the people—the masses.

I surrender all political ambitions

or prospects for what I conceive to be

a more sacred duty, viz: voting the

Democratic ticket and thereby prov-

ing myself faithful to the best inter-

ests of my State and country.

I assure you of my personal

friendship, and also regretting every-

thing that shall prove detrimental to

you personally. But I assure you

that the same motives that caused me

to be your political advocate, cause

me, upon accurate investigation, to be

true to the party that opposes us.

Yours very respectfully.

Dal. M. Hardy.

TRUSTED AS A BROTHER.

Ex-President Davis's High Regard for

Ex-Gov. Wats.

Speaking of the late ex-Governor

Watts, the Mobile Register says:

An incident, which occurred at the

laying of the cornerstone of the Con-

federate monument on Capitol

Heights in Montgomery, is related in

connection with his death to show

the regard and esteem held by Jefferson

Davis for his distinguished

Attorney-General. On the stage that

day ex-Governor Thomas H. Watts

and wife sat by Mr. Davis, with Mrs.

Clement C. Clay as their vis-a-vis.

When Mr. Davis arose to speak he

uttered his love for Alabama,

"I called upon one of Alabama's

sons," to take the portfolio of At-

torney-General of the Confederate

States. I learned to trust him as a

Rates of Advertising.  
Student advertisements \$1 per square, which makes a square foot. Notices 10 cents per line. Advertising to be handed in Thursday before it is to be inserted.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATE.**

One Dollar.  
Seventy-Five Cents.  
Forty Cents.

No name will be given unless mentioned in the order.

Church Services.

Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen, Services with sermon, 2nd Sunday month at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 p.m. are invited.

Rev. W. H. Smith, services every Sunday morning at 11 a.m. m.

Rev. F. A. Rogers, services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Thursday night.

Services every Sunday morning at 11 a.m. H. F. Montgomery, Sup't.

Your girls houses and con-

ditions! Bargains!! Great bar-

geons! Ready-made Clothing at

low prices.

W. Stevenson, of Gadsden,

and relatives here.

C. Wicks, of the Piedmont

was in Jacksonville Tues-

while here made the Repub-

lican pleasant visit.

What we say about Cloth-

es you don't believe it come to

us, and see.

TED—A situation as gover-

nor a young lady who is also a

teacher. Address A., care

of CAN, Jacksonville, Ala.

want a good Suit of Clothes

want money, come to Crow

house of Mr. Tobe,

of Piedmont, was burned by

Mr. Hughes, at the

at the speaking at Sulphur

see Crow Bros', large

nothing before you buy.

Pleasure in showing

W. R. R. trains will here-

to a point very near the

re, over the track of the

Funeral.

New Barber Shop.

to stay, and will do all

first class style. You will

the Stevenson House just

Hotel. White Elephant.

original barber.

SPENCER CROOK.

Many of gentlemen who have

of a prospecting trip

of Washington and other

Pacific slope, have post-

their trip until next

the party will be composed

from several different parts

out.

graph wire was tapped at

springs Wednesday and the

Gen. Morgan, the crowd

incidents of the day

graphed to the press. Print-

er the country were setting

the words of Gen. Morgan

he was speaking them.

Adams' house on the premises

Adams caught fire Mon-

day, was burned to the ground.

Company were promptly on

the building was situated

distance below the resi-

the pressure of the water

the intent to throw it on the

in the Baptist church,

last week, resulted in

accessions to the church.

pastor, Mr. Smith, is an

worker in the vineyard of

the christian church

and will continue to be

lengthened in this section.

services will be continued

at the Methodist Church

Office. All the Christian

town are cordially invit-

to participate in all the exercises

meeting; and to the public

we extend a hearty wel-

F. A. ROGERS,

Pastor.

contemplating the pur-

all suit I will offer for the

first class business

Just think of it, cheap

down. Also genuine

ay-worsted suits at \$30,

\$35 for the same quality

made. If you desire a

first-class fit guaran-

tee me a call. Renovating

a specialty. W. F.

Merchant-Taylor, McElroy

Entrance Eleventh street.

AT (GSN).

I am determined to close out my stock by the first day of November, and will from this date sell strictly at cost. There is an opportunity for bargains. All sales for cash. Parties indebted to me must settle by first of November, as I am going to leave Jacksonville on that date.

J. M. N. CARPENTER.

Rev. W. T. Allen, rector of the Episcopal churches at this place and Talladega, after spending a few days with friends here, left for his new charge in Fort Smith, Ark., some days ago. His church here and at Talladega greatly regretted to part with him. By his engaging manners and Christian graces he had in fact endeared himself to all our people without respect to denominational differences. All, however, realized the fact that it was only a question of time when he would be called to a more important charge. Mr. Allen is a most scholarly gentleman and still a close student. Tolerant of the religious opinions of others, companionable, an able pulpit orator, cultured, he will attain eminence in his holy calling. The good wishes of the people of Jacksonville will ever follow him in his career of usefulness.

**Farm for Rent.**

A good little farm, with neat, five room cottage, in corporate limits of Jacksonville, within easy walk of State Normal school. Splendid opportunity for some farmer who may wish to move to town for the education of his children. Rent moderate. Apply to B. H. Denman, Jacksonville, Ala.

**DOCTOR BILLS.**

I have put my notes and accounts in the hands of Constable W. H. Clark, for collection. I am compelled to do this as I am going to leave December 1st and have not the time to hunt up those owing me.

Settlements must be made! Any arrangement Mr. Clark may make will be satisfactory to me.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Sept. 22-24

Notice to Trespassers.

All parties are hereby warned against hunting or trespassing on my land.

D. D. WILKINS.

**Confederate Soldiers Relief Fund.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Moultrieville, Ala., Aug. 18, 1892.

To the Probate Judges of Alabama:

The fund for the relief of confederate soldiers and sailors, and the widows of deceased confederate soldiers and sailors, will be available immediately after the close of the fiscal year, to-wit: September 30, after which time warrants for the amount due each applicant will be drawn and forwarded to the probate judges of their respective counties.

Very respectfully,

JOHN PURIFOY, Auditor.

**TIME TABLE**

of the E. & W. R. R.

Trains arrive going East, 12:34 P. M.

West, 2:11 P. M.

Make close connection both going to and returning from Gadsden, at Duke Station.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned against cutting timber, hunting or otherwise trespassing on my land.

Mrs. M. C. PRICE.

**CURES SCROFULA**

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her

she has been cured of Scrofula by the use

of four bottles of

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mrs. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

symptoms of the disease remain.

Mr. T. L. MATHERS, Materville, Miss.

Our book on *Medicinal Diseases* mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.</

## Two Necessities to the Front.

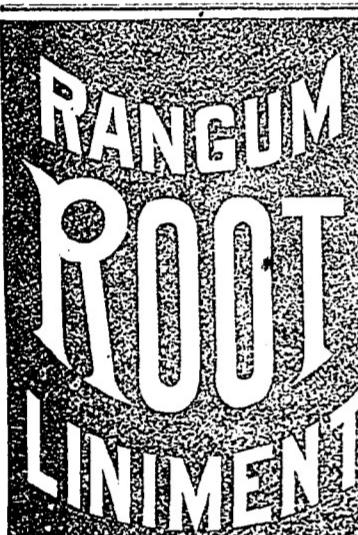
Sentiment don't sell clothes. It's price and quality. The LEAST of the FORMER for the MOST of the LATTER and things boom. It's no wonder we're doing the biggest trade in CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. It's a characteristic of humanity to appreciate fine things, and where they are "surprise" you'll find the people.

The latest Fashion Plates the suits with bound and stitched edges, plain or silk facings. You read of these things—naturally you look for them when you "set out" to buy a suit. You'll FIND 'EM HERE—all of them, in cheviots, plain black and light shades, tweeds, cassimeres and worsteds, cut in the scale of lengths that are proper. Plain weaves and wide wales. The linings and trimmings are as carefully selected and put in place as the outside finishings. We're not ashamed to have you look our suits through and through. We're conscious they're all right.

Straight as a thread through the eye of a needle we have entered into every phase of Suit Fashion. When you make a change with US this Spring it will be for the better. We have "shaved" the price until only a tissue of profits covers the cost. Our line of cheapness has been drawn at \$10.00 worth weighs light below that price. Up to \$35.00 quality grows with every dollar. THERE is the highest perfection. Judge us as you find us. The sacks and three and four button cutaway frocks, made up in "wood brown," cheviots, black thibets, fancy cassimeres, clay worsteds, etrick, tweeds, english homespuns, &c. Give us a variety that no three houses can combine and equal. Don't fear of the fit that is perfect beyond improvement. Our aim has been to give you the biggest money's worth you have ever had—and we have succeeded. Success piles upon success.

## THE FAMOUS ONE PRICE HOUSE Noble and Tenth Streets,

Anniston, Ala.



**King of all Liniments.**  
**THE BEST,**  
**THE QUICKEST,**  
**THE SUREST,**

**TO CURE FOR MAN:**

Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Soreness, Stiffness, Scro. Throat, Weak Back, Cramps, Corns, Bumions, Warts, Insect Bites, Frost Bites, Pains, Aches, Pains in the Back, Breast or Side, Wounds, Cuts, Ulcers, Etc., Etc.

**FOR HORSES and STOCK:**

Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Wind Galls,

Scratches, Bruises, Strains, Swellings, Swiney, Harness and Saddle-hurts, Soreness, Stiffness, Knots, Lamé Back, Stiff Joints, Puffs, Etc.

**SPURLOCK, NEAL & CO.,** Prop.,  
Nashville, Tenn.

Partial Settlement.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Probate Court, Special Term,  
July 21, 1892.

This day came Mrs. M. L. Hutchinson, guardian of her minor children, and filed in court her account and vouchers for a partial settlement of her said guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 22nd day of August 1892 be, and the same is hereby fixed as the day on which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the court house of said county, on said 22d day of August 1892 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

N.B.—Established 30 Years.

Schedule of arrival and departure of mail from the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala., Dec. 12th, 1891.

Mails going East leave office 1:35  
Arrive 1:53

Mails going West Leave 1:35  
Arrive 1:53

Evening mail for Anniston and all points on the G. P. and Mineral R. R. Close 5 p.m.  
Arrive 6 a.m.

STAR ROUTES.

For White Plains, Ala., Leave Monday, Wednesdays, Sat'day 7 a.m.  
Arrive Monday, Wednesday, Saturday 7 p.m.

For Jenkins and Greely, leave Wednesday and Saturday, 6 a.m.  
Arrive Wednesday and Saturday 6 p.m.

For Adolin, Allups and Reaves Leave Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday 7 a.m.

Arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 7 p.m.

Office hours from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Sunday, from 12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Money orders and postal notes sold from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m.

ADELIA E. FRANK, P. M.,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

## BE A MAN

APOLLO WAS A PERFECT MAN.

PERFECT IN FORM—MATCHLESS IN MANNERS.

EVERY MAN CAN BE STRONG AND COURAGEOUS IF REPROVED.

YOUNG MEN OR OLD,

WEAK OR STRONG, WEAK OR STRONG,

ABILITY, Loss or Faults Man-

hood, Physical Exercises, Mental

and Personal Weakness, can be

overcome by the use of the

NOBLE VITALITY OF STRONG

Men, the Pride and Power of Nations.

Archie Clark, M.D., Inventor of

our exclusive methods & uniform

of treatment for all Diseases, Weaknesses and

Affections of Men. Testimonials

from the most eminent men in the

world will be sent free, sealed, post-

paid, for a limited time. Get

your copy of our book, "How to

Get a Perfect Man," and you will

be fully restored as thousands

have been. Price \$1.00. Address

ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

FAST TIME.

WASHINGTON & CHATTANOOGA

LIMITED.

INAUGURATED JULY 17, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Washington 1:15 P.M.

Leave Birmingham Junction 2:45 P.M.

Arrive Bristol (Eastern Time) 3:30 P.M.

Leave Birmingham (Central Time) 3:20 P.M.

Arrive Chattanooga 4:15 P.M.

WEST BOUND.

Leave Chattanooga 12:05 Noon

Leave Birmingham (Central Time) 1:30 P.M.

Arrive Birmingham Junction 2:30 P.M.

Leave Washington 3:30 P.M.

Arrive Birmingham 4:15 P.M.

Arrive Chattanooga 5:15 P.M.

CONNECTIONS.

Leave New York, N. Y. 6:00 P.M.

Arrive Washington 10:45 P.M.

Leave Washington 10:00 A.M.

Arrive New York 3:30 P.M.

NO EXTRA FARE.

B. W. WHITNEY, General Passenger Agent.

ALL VESTIBULED

ONE COMPANY.

THREE PLATES.

ONE STEAMER, Pullman

One Sleeper, Pullman

One Standard, Pullman

New York, Memphis & St. Louis

Washington, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans

Washington, D. C.

Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

VOLUME 56.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1892.

## REPUBLICAN RECORD.

### FOR PARTISAN SERVICES HARRISON SHIELDED CRIMINALS.

The Baltimore Civil Service Law Violators—The President and Wanamaker Both Disregarded the Commission's Recommendation for Removal.

Nothing could more accurately show the attitude of the administration toward morality in the public service than the simple story of the Baltimore incident.

It reveals, first, the administration's complete contempt for the civil service law and its refusal to enforce the statutes against "administration workers" even in a case where those statutes had been criminally violated by acts punishable by a fine of \$5,000 and by three years' imprisonment.

It reveals, second, an absolute disregard of ordinary standards of morality on the part of the administration in the selection and retention of men as public servants—an entire willingness to retain in the service and to protect by every shift device men who had not only committed crimes denounced by the civil service law, but who had testified falsely and were self accused of cheating in elections, ballot box stuffing, the destruction of ballot boxes, false counting and other offenses possibly only to men too destitute of moral sense to be trusted safely in any position of responsibility.

It reveals, third, the methods by which the administration has molded the civil service into a compact cohort of workers for the renomination and re-election of President Harrison.

The story does not rest upon the testimony of any one hostile to the administration or to the Republican party. It is told by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican civil service commissioner, upon the testimony of his own observation in part and in other parts upon that of the men implicated in the rascality.

This was in direct violation both of department regulations and of the criminal law, yet Johnson is still postmaster, and Airey, who, Mr. Roosevelt says, "furnished the brains" for all these proceedings, is still marshal, and the government employees they control by virtue of their official positions are still closely banded together for factional work, and are known indifferently as the Johnson-Airey faction or the administration faction.

Mr. Roosevelt's chief concern, however, was "not with the general moral condition of the government officers and clerks at Baltimore, but with specific violations of the civil service law—acts for which the statute prescribes the removal and the criminal prosecution of the offenders."

He drew his information exclusively from the culprits themselves. He forebore to make adverse recommendations in any case which was open to the least doubt. He gave heed to every possibly mitigating circumstance.

Yet he was constrained to recommend the dismissal of two men from the marshal's office, two from the custom house and twenty-one from the postoffice—all for flagrant and admitted transgressions of the law, for which they were liable not only to dismissal, but to criminal prosecution as well. He mentioned others by name, inviting their superiors to inquire whether they were fit persons to be retained in the public service.

In urging the dismissions Mr. Roosevelt gave it as his conviction that "the time has come to show by an example which everybody must understand, that punishment will follow proven guilt."

But punishment did not follow "proven guilt."

The example set taught quite a different lesson. It gave notice to all concerned that under the present administration the prohibitions of the civil service law are dead letters; that the administration, in spite of its promises and pledges, scorbs the spirit of the statute and is ready to evade its letter for the sake of shielding "proven guilt."

Commissioner Roosevelt was sent to Baltimore to investigate. He witnessed the election and afterward diligently questioned the men who had been guilty of the transgressions of the law.

He discovered the immoral methods they employed in doing this, and so tells of these things in his report. He tells us that there was cheating of every kind; that "padding" ballots—six or seven ballots folded together and cast as one—were freely used; that the judges of election themselves perpetrated the boldest frauds with brutal openness; that it was perfectly understood that whichever side happened to have two of the three judges at any voting precinct was certain to win there. He tells us that where cheating failed violence and brawls were resorted to; that Marshal Airey himself tried to control results by dragging a judge from the window; that at another precinct a custom house employee pulled down the window at which the votes were received and tried to stop the election; that the faction fighters "stood in" with the police to avoid arrest themselves and to secure the arrest of their opponents; that bribery, repeating and illegal voting were everywhere employed.

All this was freely confessed to Mr. Roosevelt upon the witness stand by the government employees concerned. With some of them it was the practice in giving testimony for each to accuse the other side of these offenses, and the commissioners' remarks:

"I am inclined to believe that in this respect there is much reason to regard the testimony of each side as correct in its outline of the conduct of the other."

But not all of these men had moral sense enough to look with disfavor upon cheating even on the other side. One custom house clerk named Horner testified on this point:

"I would have done the same thing myself. I believe in doing anything to win."

## REPUBLICAN RECORD.

### FOR PARTISAN SERVICES HARRISON SHIELDED CRIMINALS.

The Baltimore Civil Service Law Violators—The President and Wanamaker Both Disregarded the Commission's Recommendation for Removal.

Nothing could more accurately show the attitude of the administration toward morality in the public service than the simple story of the Baltimore incident.

It reveals, first, the administration's complete contempt for the civil service law and its refusal to enforce the statutes against "administration workers" even in a case where those statutes had been criminally violated by acts punishable by a fine of \$5,000 and by three years' imprisonment.

It reveals, second, an absolute disregard of ordinary standards of morality on the part of the administration in the selection and retention of men as public servants—an entire willingness to retain in the service and to protect by every shift device men who had not only committed crimes denounced by the civil service law, but who had testified falsely and were self accused of cheating in elections, ballot box stuffing, the destruction of ballot boxes, false counting and other offenses possibly only to men too destitute of moral sense to be trusted safely in any position of responsibility.

It reveals, third, the methods by which the administration has molded the civil service into a compact cohort of workers for the renomination and re-election of President Harrison.

The story does not rest upon the testimony of any one hostile to the administration or to the Republican party. It is told by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican civil service commissioner, upon the testimony of his own observation in part and in other parts upon that of the men implicated in the rascality.

This was in direct violation both of department regulations and of the criminal law, yet Johnson is still postmaster, and Airey, who, Mr. Roosevelt says, "furnished the brains" for all these proceedings, is still marshal, and the government employees they control by virtue of their official positions are still closely banded together for factional work, and are known indifferently as the Johnson-Airey faction or the administration faction.

Mr. Roosevelt's chief concern, however, was "not with the general moral condition of the government officers and clerks at Baltimore, but with specific violations of the civil service law—acts for which the statute prescribes the removal and the criminal prosecution of the offenders."

He drew his information exclusively from the culprits themselves. He forebore to make adverse recommendations in any case which was open to the least doubt. He gave heed to every possibly mitigating circumstance.

Yet he was constrained to recommend the dismissal of two men from the marshal's office, two from the custom house and twenty-one from the postoffice—all for flagrant and admitted transgressions of the law, for which they were liable not only to dismissal, but to criminal prosecution as well. He mentioned others by name, inviting their superiors to inquire whether they were fit persons to be retained in the public service.

In urging the dismissions Mr. Roosevelt gave it as his conviction that "the time has come to show by an example which everybody must understand, that punishment will follow proven guilt."

But punishment did not follow "proven guilt."

The example set taught quite a different lesson. It gave notice to all concerned that under the present administration the prohibitions of the civil service law are dead letters; that the administration, in spite of its promises and pledges, scorbs the spirit of the statute and is ready to evade its letter for the sake of shielding "proven guilt."

Commissioner Roosevelt was sent to Baltimore to investigate. He witnessed the election and afterward diligently questioned the men who had been guilty of the transgressions of the law.

He discovered the immoral methods they employed in doing this, and so tells of these things in his report. He tells us that there was cheating of every kind; that "padding" ballots—six or seven ballots folded together and cast as one—were freely used; that the judges of election themselves perpetrated the boldest frauds with brutal openness; that it was perfectly understood that whichever side happened to have two of the three judges at any voting precinct was certain to win there. He tells us that where cheating failed violence and brawls were resorted to; that Marshal Airey himself tried to control results by dragging a judge from the window; that at another precinct a custom house employee pulled down the window at which the votes were received and tried to stop the election; that the faction fighters "stood in" with the police to avoid arrest themselves and to secure the arrest of their opponents; that bribery, repeating and illegal voting were everywhere employed.

All this was freely confessed to Mr. Roosevelt upon the witness stand by the government employees concerned. With some of them it was the practice in giving testimony for each to accuse the other side of these offenses, and the commissioners' remarks:

"I am inclined to believe that in this respect there is much reason to regard the testimony of each side as correct in its outline of the conduct of the other."

But not all of these men had moral sense enough to look with disfavor upon cheating even on the other side. One custom house clerk named Horner testified on this point:

"I would have done the same thing myself. I believe in doing anything to win."

Another named Reed, gave testimony without a blush as follows:

I don't see I would client in the primaries. Whoever gets two judges wins.

Q.—Which side cheats as much as it can?

A.—Both sides.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably! If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1892.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
For Vice-President,  
A. E. STEVENSON.  
For Congress:  
GASTON A. ROBBINS.

CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until the 1st of January 1893. This period will cover the Presidential Campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the Gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the most interesting period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember no name will be booked at this low rate without the cash.

august 20th.

Cleveland had better begin to tremble in his boots. Little Elijah Stephens has come out in the Edwardsville Plowboy "agin' him. Elijah is a resident of Piedmont, this county, we are sorry to say.

Young man think twice before you abandon the Democratic party for such trash as Weaver. You have a future and the Democratic party will be here long after Weaver and his Third Party are dead.

A Chocolocco correspondent writes us that the Weaver boom at that box seems to be dying out. He says he don't think Weaver will get more than ten votes at that box. He closes his letter by saying, "Hurrah for Cleveland and Robbins and the price of cotton," and we say so too.

A letter from Ouchie states that the Cleveland and Robbins club in beat 18 (Ouchie) has reached ninety. They opened with seventy and said they would get a hundred. The present number comprises already a majority of the voters. In the State election the beat gave Jones 63 and Koll 97. Now 90 are for Cleveland and "more a coming." This shows which way the wind is blowing.

Wayne McVeigh, a prominent Republican of Pennsylvania, who was U. S. Attorney General in Garfield's cabinet, has come out for Cleveland. He does not like the Republican policy of protection as enforced by the McKinley bill. Because of this difference with his party, he will support Cleveland who advocates a reduction of the taxes of the people, and no interference in their elections by the Federal Government.

Judge Gresham, the man whom the Third Party delegates to the Omaha Convention urged to become their candidate for President, has come out squarely for Cleveland. Judge Gresham's attitude has created a tremendous sensation in political circles. It is freely predicted that this announcement of Judge Gresham will carry Indiana easily into the Cleveland column. The chances of the Democracy grows brighter as the caucuses progresses. In the election of Cleveland lies the only hope of the South for good Government and prosperity.

If the Weavers could have their way and enforce one part of their platform by the purchase of the railroads, Calhoun's part of the debt thus created would be five million, nine hundred and twenty one thousand, one hundred and twenty five dollars.

The interest on this amount at 3 percent would be each year one hundred and seventy-seven thousand, six hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy five cents. Now how on earth could they ever stand the tax to raise this sum? Don't this show the absurdity of the plan?

The Mosely wing of the Republican party in this Congressional District has gone back on the trade made with the People's Party at the Birmingham bargain counter and have agreed to support Craig for Congress. Craig is the nominee of the Stevens wing of the Republican party. This action of the Mosely wing solidifies the Republicans of the District on Craig and leaves Longshore, the nominee of the bargain counter convention, out in the cold. The race is now between Craig and Robbins. A vote for Longshore is a vote thrown away. If the Democrats of all shades of opinion in this District do not want to be represented by a Republican, they had best rally to the support of Robbins.

We have received from the County Superintendent of Education a copy of the Governor's proclamation requesting the people of the State, especially the different schools and patrons, to observe 21st Oct.—the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus—by a proper commemoration of the historic event.

Published therewith is a circular from the State Superintendent of Education addressed to public school officers and teachers declaring it a public holiday in accordance with an act of Congress, and suggesting a plan for its fitting celebration by each school, including the raising of a flag, patriotic songs and recitations and a public address and picnic. Mr. L. D. Miller has copies of the aforementioned proclamation for those who desire them.

Weaver's Pension Stole.

Weaver introduced his bill to pay the federal soldiers the difference between gold and the greenbacks in which they received their wages in the forty-sixth, forty-ninth, and fiftieth Congresses, showing how earnestly he is bent on putting the measure through. His bill appropriated three hundred million dollars as a starter, or as much as the South makes in a year on its cotton crop. But everybody knows this would not be the end of appropriations for this purpose. It is estimated by men who ought to know that it would take three thousand million of dollars to carry out the programme. But even if the amount should stop at the \$300,000,000, then the share of each man, woman and child in the United States would be nearly \$5, and of it Alabama would pay about six million of dollars, or enough to run our State Government four years without taxing the people; or enough to establish a splendid school system, which would give every child in the State free tuition at schools run nine months in the year. Are Alabamians ready to give this much money away to men who have already drawn enormous sums from them in pensions?

Senator Daniel Smith of Mobile, is a prominent Alabamian and was a supporter of Kolb. The report got out that he was for Weaver. He has just written a letter to the press correcting this.

In substance he declares he has voted the democratic ticket forty-three years. He cannot vote for Weaver, a man who has inexorably vilified the southern people, the man who said all democrats ought to be hanged or shot, and all confederate soldiers hanged. Were Mr. Weaver a better man he could not vote for him because of the principles he represents.

The most objectionable plank is that demanding the government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. For the government to own simply the railroads in Alabama the state would lose the tax on a valuation of railroads amounting to \$46,400,000, and would at the same time be taxed to buy the roads in and out of the state at \$175 per capita, or \$237,967,000, which is more than all the property in Alabama is worth. Such a system would bankrupt the state and saddle on the people 13,000 additional government employees.

If you will look into the postoffices of the south you will see the complexion of your railroad officials when the republicans would manage the railroads.

Mr. Smith repudiates Weaver also because of his indorsement of the force bill. The alliance does not undertake to inquire into a member's political or religious faith, and he does not see how any legitimate affiliation can be had between the alliance and the people's party or any other political party.

He concludes as follows: "I have been asked what I think of the national democratic platform." My answer is, "I think it the best platform ever built by any party, and I endorse every plank in it."

The Democratic Tidal Wave.

If anybody has had any fears of the Third Party breaking the "solid South," they may dismiss them. The Third Party met an inglorious defeat both in Florida and Georgia in the State elections, a few days ago. In both States this hybrid party made great boasts and the most extravagant claims. They were going to whip the Democracy badly in both States, they said, and to this end they traded with the Radicals, as they have done in this State.

But behold the result!

In Florida the People's Party did not poll more than six thousand votes, with no Republican candidates in the field. It developed less strength by ten thousand than the straightforward Republican party. Florida is, ordinarily, a close State. In the Tilden-Hays contest it was counted for Hays. In the election of a few days ago the Democrats carried it by 26,000 majority. In one county of the State there was not a single People's party or Republican vote cast.

In Georgia, where the crusade began and Kansas cranks have preached loudest against Democracy, they have fared no better. They have fallen short of their claims over one hundred thousand votes. The Democratic ticket has carried the State by seventy thousand majority. The People's Party and Republican combination carried only eight out of one hundred and thirty-seventy counties.

Out of one hundred and seventy-two members of the House, the combination has succeeded in electing only six People's Party men and five Republicans. Tom Watson's District has gone Democratic by one thousand majority, which insures his defeat in November. It is a clean and glorious sweep. First Mississippi; then Arkansas; now Georgia and Florida; next Alabama. God bless the solid South.

Bill Stevens, chairman of one wing of the Republican party in Alabama has returned from New York, and P. G. Bowman has returned from a flirtation with Harrison's workers in Washington. Bill has ordered his Electors and Candidates for Congress to meet in Montgomery, Saturday, for a Conference. There will be an effort to patch up Republican and Third party differences, but it will make no difference. Alabama is going to cast a great majority for Cleveland.

Some one has said that the trouble with the People's party is that it has not got enough people in it. We commend this serious feature of the care to the careful consideration of the Bull of the Woods of beat 8.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John W. Bishop, of Talladega, and Hon. John H. Caldwell, of Calhoun, will address the citizens of Calhoun county at the following times and places:

Piedmont, Wednesday Oct. 12, at 11 a. m.  
White Plains, Thursday Oct. 13, at 2 p. m.  
Alexandria, Friday Oct. 14, at 11 a. m.  
Sulphur Springs, Beat 14, Saturday Oct. 15, at 11 a. m.

All persons invited to be present and hear the issues involved in the present campaign discussed. Ladies especially invited.

T. W. AYERS, Chm.  
Dem. Ex. Com. Fourth Dis.,  
Jos. J. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

The Chattanooga Times is edited by an ex-federal soldier, and he says before the Southern people will submit to the force bill they will fight, as well as will a great many other people in other sections of the Union. In this he is eminently correct. There has been much talk about bullets, if ballots don't win, by men who have run off after the vagaries of the Third Party crowd, but there is no danger of a war from this source. Men don't fight for crazy schemes of finance, but they will fight for liberty. When the Weavers, with their folly, make Harrison's election possible, and the force bill finds a lodgment in the law books, then and then only will there be cause for fight. This is one of the offences that the people of Giles county have charged up to Weaver, and they believe it was done by that tyrant's orders for the purpose of striking terror to the hearts of the defenseless people over whom he was ruling with such despotism. After they had fired the balls into that brave young heart that let the life-blood crimson the soil of his native state and county, they rode coolly back to the house and told those who loved him that "the damned rebel was down there in the woods dead, and they could go and bury the damned dog if they wanted to."

"And there was Capt. Louis Kirk, as brave a soldier as ever shouldered musket for the cause we loved. He was a member of my regiment and I knew him well. In the gray dawn of a bright Southern morning Weaver's men filed out at Pulaski with this chivalrous Southern soldier. They carried him about three miles up the pike and there shot him if he had been a dog."

"They left him lying there beside the pike and three or four other young fellows were going up to bury him, but a good old Methodist preacher, too old and decrepit for labor begged us not to go with tears in his eyes, for he knew we, too, would be shot if caught even in the act of laying beneath the sod a loved and honored comrade. We did not go, but that old man of God and three or four other old men got together and went out there and buried Capt. Kirk on the spot where he was murdered and he lay there today, a monument to the scoundrelism and brutality of this same James B. Weaver, who now has the audacity of the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

"And the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampered the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

They were going to whip the Democracy badly in the whole world. Where will Bro Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

Here's Fat to Fry.

The Pittsburgh Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

# Republican

and Weekly.

of Advertising.  
advertisements \$1 per square,  
makes a square  
line. One line  
must be handed in Thurs-  
day to insure insertion.

SCRIPTION RATE.

One Dollar.  
Seventy-five Cents.  
Forty Cents.

must invariably be paid in advance.

name will be booked unless mon-

the order.

Church Services.

Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen,  
Services with sermon 2nd Sunday  
at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7  
o'clock p. m.

Methodist—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

every Sunday at 11 a. m.

Church—Rev. F. A. Rogers, pas-

every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11  
and 7 o'clock p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. H. Denman, Jacksonville, Ala.

DOCTOR BILLS.

I have put my notes and accounts  
in the hands of Constable W. H.  
Clark, for collection. I am compell-

ed to do this as I am going to leave

December 1st and have not the time

to hunt up those owing me.

Settlements must be made!

Any arrangement Mr. Clark may make

will be satisfactory to me.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Sept 22-4

Notice to Trespassers.

All parties are hereby warned

against hunting or trespassing on my

lands.

D. D. WILKINS.

Notice!

The fourth session of the Calhoun

County Singing Convention will

meet at Trinity Church, three miles

west of Oxford, on Friday before the

third Sunday in November, 1892, to

sing three days—18th, 19th and 20th.

Classes wishing next convention

will please bring petitions from

churches where they wish to have

them in.

J. J. MINTER, Pres't.

Mules.

I wish to sell on time a pair match

mules (3) years old and well broken.

H. L. Stevenson.

Come to Mrs. Kate Jelks on open-

ing day and see a nice line of pattern

Hats from New York.

Report of the Condition.

OF THE

TREDEGAR NATIONAL BANK,

At Jacksonville, in the State of Alabama, at

the close of business, Sept 30th 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..... 68800.82

Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 328.49

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... 12500.00

Stocks, securities, etc..... 2000.00

Bankers' acceptances..... 175.00

Due from other National Banks..... 321.99

Due from State Banks and bankers..... 9.20

Bank's house, furniture, fixtures, &c..... 100.00

Current account and taxes paid..... 381.18

Prentiss on U. S. Bonds..... 1875.00

Chects and other cash items..... 475

Franked paper currency, nickels, and cents..... 79.06

Specie..... 2631.50

Legal-tender notes..... 15.00

Redemption funds with U. S. Treasury..... 562.50

Total..... 33216.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... 50,000.00

Surplus fund..... 10971.96

Dividends payable..... 11238.00

National Bank notes outstanding..... 39.00

Individuals who are subject to check

Cashier's Checks outstanding..... 611.75

Demand certificates of deposit..... 4215.00

Due to other National Banks..... 929.95

Due to State Banks and bankers..... 583.42

Total..... 33216.42

STATE OF ALABAMA.]

County of Calhoun, ss:

J. Geo. P. Ide, Cashier of the above-named

bank, do solemnly swear that the above

statement is true to the best of my knowledge

and belief.

GEO. P. IDE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th

day of Oct. 1892.

GEO. H. ROWAN, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

P. ROWAN,

WALTER DEAN,

W. H. DEAN,

Directors.

Oct 5-5

Of Interests Teachers.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Sept 25, '92

EDITOR HOT BLAST:—When I re-

ceived my commission as County

Superintendent of Education about a

month since, I was informed by the

State Superintendent that I would

enter upon the duties of the office on

the 1st of October, and I have so notified

quite a number of teachers and

trustees in response to their inquiries,

in person or by letter. On the 22nd

of September I wrote to the State Su-

perintendent in reference to the mat-  
ter and received the following reply

which will explain itself:

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Sept 24th, '92

Mr. L. D. Miller, Dear Sir:

Yours of the 22nd inst. received and noted.

In reply will say that the old

superintendents all over the State are

expected to finish up the work of the

scholastic year including paying of

teachers for their quarter and making

to this office, the annual report of the

year's work, before turning over their

office, books, &c, to the new Superin-

intendent. Very truly yours,

J. G. HARRIS, Sup't.

Papers of the county which have

teachers and trustees among their

subscribers, will confer a favor by

publishing above correspondence.

Respectfully,

L. D. MILLER,

They all Testify

To the Effect

of the World-Renowned

SWIFT'S

Specific.

The old-time simple

remedy from the Georgia

swamps and fields

now confounding the theories of

those who depose solely on

the strength of their personal

experience.

Persons outwardly affected or

recovered from vido diseases from within a week to

a month, and in some cases immediately

eradicating them.

Persons outwardly affected or

recovered from vido diseases from within a week to

a month, and in some cases immediately

eradicating them.

If you desire a

first-class fit guaran-

tee a call.

Renovating, a specialty. W. F.

Merchant Tailor, McKleroy

Entrance-Eleventh street.

B. E. Jarratt, President.

contemplating the pur-

chase of a suit? I will offer for the

days first class business

Just think of it; cheap

down. Also genuine

clay-worsted suits at \$30,

for the same quality

made. If you desire a

suit first-class fit guaran-

tee a call.

Renovating, a specialty. W. F.

Merchant Tailor, McKleroy

Entrance-Eleventh street.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC Co.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SWIFT'S

## Non-Resident Notice

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Circuit Court of Calhoun county  
Alabama.  
Southern Jellico Coal Co.,  
vs.  
J. E. Cowden.

Whereas the above entitled cause was begun in this court by the issuance of an attachment against the estate of said J. E. Cowden, which said attachment has been by the Sheriff of Calhoun county returned to me, the Clerk of this court, executed by levying the same upon the following described real estate towit: NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 10; also two acres of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 10, in Piedmont, Calhoun county, Alabama, and it appearing that the said J. E. Cowden is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, whose place of residence is unknown. This is therefore to notify the said J. E. Cowden of the issuance of said attachment and the execution thereof, and that the same will stand for trial at the Spring Term, 1893, of this court to be held on 4th Monday in April 1893.

Given under my hand this the 29th day of Sept. 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.

## REGISTER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama, rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. the heirs of John W. Hanna, deceased, et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder or cash, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Tuesday the 11th day of October, 1892, within the legal hours of sale of the following real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter of section 26, also the northern division of the south half of section 27, all in township 15, south, range 9 east, in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.  
Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

## Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama, rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the case of J. W. Lester vs. John C. Laney, I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of said county of Calhoun, on Tuesday, the 11th day of Oct. 1892, within the legal hours of sale, the following real estate, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, section 12, township 12 south, range 9 east, all in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said property will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.  
Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

## Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Circuit court of Calhoun county.

Chas. B. Lee vs. Southern Ice & Cold Storage Company.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Clerk that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that its president, Fred Balcom, resides at Jersey City, New Jersey. This is therefore to notify the said defendant of the filing of said suit, and that said cause will stand for trial at the next term of the Circuit court to be held for said county, at the court house thereof in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 4th Monday in October, A. D., 1892.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
ELLIS & CROOK,  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.  
JNO. P. W

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

VOLUME 56.

## MACVEAGH'S LETTER.

GARFIELD'S ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

He Considers His Action a Matter of Duty—McKinleyism Is a Robbery of the Masses to Benefit a Few—A Fateful Blow to the Republican Ticket.

Following the expressed determination of Judges Cooley and Gresham to vote for Cleveland, Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general in President Garfield's cabinet, has declared his intention to do likewise in the following able letter:

John W. Carter, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club:

Your cordial invitation to address the citizens of Boston on the issues of the canvass happens to reach me just when professional engagements prevent my naming a time when I can do so, but you are quite right in concluding that I intend to vote for Mr. Cleveland. Entertaining the convictions I do, no other course is open to me, and I cheerfully accord to the supporters of President Harrison the same sense of public duty by which I claim to be actuated. As both parties have presented unexpected candidates there is no reason why the differences which exist upon questions of public policy should be discussed otherwise than in good humor and with entire respect for each other's opinions.

In the present campaign what may fairly be called the false alarms of the canvass will prove of little value because of the general confidence in the safe and conservative character of both candidates. The average voter knows that free trade is impossible in this country, for the conclusive reason that the vast revenues now required to meet the expenses of the government will necessarily afford a far higher degree of protection to our established and prosperous manufacturers than either Alexander Hamilton or Henry Clay thought desirable in the infancy of our weak and struggling industries. The average voter also knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war can never reappear.

On the other hand, he knows as well that no system of duties on imports, however inequitable, can prevent our continued growth in wealth, in manufactures and in population—a growth due to the incomparable gifts of Providence, the intelligence and energy of the people and the blessings of free institutions.

While I more than ever resolved to hold duty to country far above any ties of party, I find myself at present in general accord with the Democratic party, and willing to trust its course in the future. The insight, the courage and the patriotism the masses of the party exhibited in compelling the nomination of Mr. Cleveland when he was without a single officeholder to support him, can hardly seem to me to demand that I should meet them in the same spirit and act with them as long as they maintain that high standard of policy and of administration.

It is the more easy to do so because the Republican party, securing its return to power four years ago by promising to preserve institutions as they were, at once embarked upon what I regard as a reckless and revolutionary policy—ever overturning all the safeguards of legislation in the house of representatives in their haste to pass the force bill and the McKinley bill, both, to my mind, unnecessary and unwise measures.

The opposition to the force bill is not only sure to create far greater evils than could cure, but as also subversive of the rights of the states has become so earnest and widespread that it is said to have been abandoned; but it must not be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by the Republican party and very narrowly escaped becoming a law.

There is no pretense, however, that the McKinley bill is abandoned. On the contrary, our express approval of it is demanded. No doubt that bill, which I cannot but think was an uncalled-for disturbance of the then existing tariff, greatly benefited a few interests, but certainly it really oppressed many others.

Of the protected industries themselves many were then, as now, in far more urgent need of free raw materials than of higher protection; but with raw materials on the free list the bill could not have passed, for those having such materials for sale controlled enough votes to defeat it, and they were very likely to do so if their bounties were discontinued. The manufacturers needing free raw materials were therefore obliged to join in the objectionable process of increasing prices by restricting production, thus adding to the number of trusts by which the price of the necessities of life is placed at the mercy of unlawful combinations of capital.

As the Republican party is now definitely committed to the policy of taxing the people for the purpose of giving bounties to such persons or interests as can secure the necessary votes in congress, so the Democratic party is now as definitely committed to the policy of restricting taxation to the needs of the government for public purposes alone.

The gulf fixed between these two policies of the two great political parties, and I am also convinced that the old days in which I am interested cannot hope for success with the avowed policy of the Republican party on this subject is overthrown.

Until then the right of each state to control elections within its borders will not be secure. Until then there is no prospect of us enjoying the single and stable standard of value which other civilized and commercial nations possess. Until then there is no hope of placing either our pension system or the regulation of immigration upon a just and proper basis. Until then the purification of our politics will continue "the iridescent dream" which high Republican authority has declared it must always remain. Until then any pretended reliance of the civil service must prove, as it has proved the last few years, a delusion and a snare. And until then, if even a ballot reform, the best hope yet discovered to honest elections, and a truly threatened with overthrow by the Republican managers in Maine, Vermont and Indiana, must share the same fate of betrayal in the house of its pretended friends. All these good causes as in the very nature of things the relentless foes of a system of government by bounties to favored interests, and such a system is their relentless foe.

But the economic evils, however great, of the McKinley bill, and the unreasonable system of protection it represents, are of far less importance to my mind than the moral evils which follow in their wake. In deciding for what purposes the masses of the people may properly be taxed it must not be forgotten that taxes have a wonderful capacity for filtering through all intervening obstacles till they reach the bowed back of toil and rest there, and therefore the giving of bounties under any form of taxation, is mainly the giving away of the wages of labor. The sad truth is that the curse of the poor is their poverty is illustrated in nothing more clearly than in the undue share they suffer of the burdens of taxation.

As I believe, for the reasons I have given, that the true welfare of the country would be promoted by Mr. Cleveland's action, it is my duty to vote for him. And I recall the saying, the fidelity and the courage of which he has heretofore manifested every public trust committed to him the day, becomes a pleasure. Si nescire yours,

W. M. MACVEAGH,

P. O. Box 100, Boston, Mass.

Sept. 27, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

for Correspondence mailed for

five cents.

Ladies, try Baker's Female Regu-

lars & Pills

Feb. 7, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

for Correspondence mailed for

five cents.

Ladies, try Baker's Female Regu-

lars & Pills

Feb. 7, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

for Correspondence mailed for

five cents.

Ladies, try Baker's Female Regu-

lars & Pills

Feb. 7, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

for Correspondence mailed for

five cents.

Ladies, try Baker's Female Regu-

lars & Pills

Feb. 7, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

for Correspondence mailed for

five cents.

Ladies, try Baker's Female Regu-

lars & Pills

Feb. 7, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

for Correspondence mailed for

five cents.

Ladies, try Baker's Female Regu-

lars & Pills

Feb. 7, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

for Correspondence mailed for

five cents.

Ladies, try Baker's Female Regu-

lars & Pills

Feb. 7, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

for Correspondence mailed for

five cents.

Ladies, try Baker's Female Regu-

lars & Pills

Feb. 7, 1892.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

the handsomest, most economical,

best method of putting up writing

papers for home and office use.

them from your stationer, or send

to the Manufacturers,

HASKROCK & SINCLAIR,

536 Pearl St., N. Y.

A—A handsome tablet suitable

</div

# The Republican

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1892.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
For Vice-President,  
A. E. STEVENSON.  
For Congress:  
GASTON A. ROBRINS.

## CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until the 1st of January 1893. This period will cover the Presidential Campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the Gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the intervening period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember no name will be booked at this low rate without the cash. Aug 20th.

The Legislature meets early next month.

It appears that the Stevens wing of the Republican party refuse to go over to the Third party nominees.

The brighter Cleveland's prospects become, the higher goes the price of cotton. The promise of good government in the South gives confidence in business, and stimulates trade and makes better prices. The people of the South can't get away too fast from the vagaries and wild-cat projects of the Third party cranks.

It now appears that Calhoun county will have three candidates for Solicitor, to fill the place of Hon. J. T. Martin, at the expiration of his term. Mr. Martin will not offer before the Legislature for re-election. From the circuit there will be from six to eight candidates. The race promises to be an interesting one.

Hon. John W. Bishop, one of Talladega's most loyal Democrats, was in Jacksonville Thursday. He has been campaigning in the county, with Col. Caldwell, in behalf of Cleveland and Robbins. The people of Calhoun have great confidence in and respect for John Bishop, and his mission to this county will not be without its fruits.

The majority in Georgia grows bigger as the returns come in. Jos. Pottle, the People's party candidate for Congress in the Sixth Georgia District has come down. He says in his letter of decimation that the People's party movement in Georgia is an utter failure, and that he cannot consent to remain in the field to meet overwhelming defeat.

In now develops that Simmons, one of the Weaver electors for this State, is a regular Republican, and his name was signed to the call of the white League Republicans when they attempted to kick the negro out in the now famous Birmingham conference of white Republicans, some two or three years ago. The more light that is thrown on the Weaver electoral ticket the more rotten Republican does it appear. Booth was right when he pledged the negroes in Bullock county, before God, that his crowd would vote for Harrison in the electoral college, at the first opportunity. A vote for the Weaver electoral ticket means a direct vote for Harrison.

W. M. Hall, a prominent Alliance man and leader of the Kolb forces in Bullock county, has quit the fusion party and come out in an open letter for Cleveland and Oates. He had a conversation with Booth, one of the Republican electors on the Weaver ticket, and Booth told him frankly he was for Harrison. This satisfied Mr. Hall and he says he don't see how any Democrat can vote for that sort of ticket and he quits.

Col. W. D. Kyle, the most prominent Third partyite in Lee county, and a member elect to the Legislature on the Kolb ticket has also come out in an open letter abandoning the fusionists and returning to his first love—the Democratic party.

The whole state has been greatly aroused over a revival of reconstruction methods in Bullock county, by the Weavers, aided by the Harrison Republicans, and indignation meetings have been held all over Alabama.

The Probate Judge and Clerk of the circuit court were arrested by Federal Marshals and carried to Montgomery because they had failed to put Third party inspectors on the list in two of the beats of the county.

The law had been strictly complied with by these officers in putting on managers from both the Democratic and Republican parties. Now it may be enquired why is Harrison's officeholders so prompt to take up the cause of the Third party people in Bullock? Does it not show a trade and fusion? Is any more proof wanted that that Weaver and Harrison are working in harness together? Other illegal arrests are threatened in other counties. The people of Alabama bore these outrages when they were fresh out of a destructive war and could not help themselves; but they may not be so patient in this good year 1892. The Democracy of Alabama cannot be terrified by any such force bill proceedings.

Thursday Mr. Longshore, Third Party candidate for congress, filled his appointment here and by arrangement a joint debate was had between Mr. S. D. G. Brothers and B. D. Williams, representing the Democracy, and A. P. Longshore and S. M. Adams, representing the Third party.

Mr. Brothers led off in an excellent speech, giving a clear exposition of Democratic doctrine and full of wise suggestions to voters, which was liberally applauded.

Mr. Longshore followed with a presentation of the Peoples' party side of the question—perhaps as good an argument as could have been made for a weak cause. He decried Cleveland, the statesman and friend of the Southern people, and lauded Weaver, the demagogue and South bater. He gloried in the cohabitation of his party with Democratic minorities in the West, but didn't mention that it is playing the harlot to the Republican minorities of the South. He seemed to glory in the shame of his party, which is so young and yet so degraded that it has failed to capture the negroes of the South even with the most suggestive coquetry.

After Mr. Longshore consumed his hour, Mr. B. D. Williams, the Cleveland elector, took the floor and in a most masterly way vindicated the Democratic position and met the charges against his party and its standard bearer in a most satisfactory manner. His speech elicited frequent applause and was highly enjoyed by the Democrats present.

The discussion was closed by Bro. Adams. His speech was not so good a one as that delivered by Longshore. It perhaps had more fire and smacked of bravado, but it was woefully lacking in good reason why any Southern man should leave the Democratic party. He admitted that he once thought reform could be wrought through the Democratic party, but admitted he left it when he found that he and the Democratic party differed as to what constituted reform.

About 150 people were present, half of whom, perhaps, were Third Party adherents. It was a very slim attendance considering the fact that the biggest Third Party guns in the State were here. Where is the old-time enthusiasm that used to bring hundreds of farmers to hear Adams speak? Poor little Alabama Third Party! It is going soon to join the little Georgia brother in the realms of nothingness.

Harrison got terribly angry over the result in Georgia, abused the Republicans and Third Parties of that State for deceiving him as to the outcome, cursed the rebellious, ballot-box-stuffing "rebels" and declared his intention of doing his utmost to ram the force bill down their throats. It is a shameful fact that some apostate Southerners, who have joined the Third party, are in favor of the same infamous measure. They would help Harrison bind the chains of slavery about the limbs of their neighbors, if they could. But they can't do it. They will be beaten in November as will Harrison, and the whole crew will be consigned to merited infamy. Southern apologists for the force bill are infinitely meaner than a Northern Republican who advocates the same measure. They are deserters.

Longshore said here that he was out of the House when the bill passed to put poor men in the chain-gang for getting in debt. He ought not to have been out when so important a bill was under consideration. The bill was set as a special order for a certain hour that day and the House calendar for that day showed that, and Longshore knew it and he should have been present to have protected the tenant farmers and working people, whose votes he is now seeking. The House Journal shows he was present that day and voting on other bills. Besides the Judiciary Committee, of which Longshore was a member, reported the bill favorably. Being a lawyer, he must have seen the terrible effect and monstrous injustice of the bill. Why did he not fight it in the committee? Why did he, on the contrary, join the other members of his committee in recommending its passage? The bill involved both the honor and the liberty of the working people of Alabama. It was cunningly framed and few members of the House understood its import. But Longshore knew it, and he failed to sound the note of warning. His excuse now is too thin. When the bill reached the Senate it was denounced as infamous, and was defeated, but the people owe Longshore no thanks for its defeat. If the matter had depended on him, the tenantry of Alabama would be to-day practically in peonage. And he claims to be one of the deliverers!

Gen. Stevenson, Democratic Candidate for Vice President, will speak in Birmingham Tuesday.

## A FREE FIGHT.

### IT DISTURBS A THIRD PARTY MEETING.

Aniston, Oct 11.—A. E. Stratton, of Montgomery, and ex-Congressman Miller, of South Carolina, spoke here last night to a mixed crowd in which all classes were represented. During his speech Miller exhorted his colored brothers to vote the Third party ticket in November, as it meant every time first, as they should. Eufaula Mail.

The man whose name heads the Cleveland Club list in beat 5 was a strong supporter of Capt. Kolb in the August election. He is too good a democrat, though, to go back on Cleveland in November.—Hot Blast.

## FOR THE BENEFIT OF FOREIGNERS.

### HOW OUR TARIFF HELPS THE FAR AWAY JAPANESE.

The following letter has been received from a young Georgian, who is now serving as a missionary in Japan:

To the Editor of the Journal.

I notice that you are hitting the high tariff some heavy blows by showing up its fallacies and inconsistencies. Let me assist you with a point or two.

Not long ago I received a circular from a Boston bicycle company, which was gotten up especially for their foreign trade. It reads this way: "We will be pleased to sell you our goods, and will make you a special export discount from list prices in our catalog, as follows: Bicycles, 25 per cent; tricycles, 25 per cent. Parts and sundries of our manufacture, 25 per cent."

"These discounts are much greater than our regular discounts to our agents in the United States, and are made for the sake of introducing our goods into your country."

In other words a bicycle that would cost you \$100, they will sell to me for \$75 in order to compete with the English goods. Now, it is evident to any one that after this big discount is made the company still have a good profit, else they would not offer it. Your high tariff, then, enable the producer to grind 25 per cent above a lawful profit out of the consumer.

This is only one of many instances that have come under my notice since I have been in Japan. American manufacturers are beginning to ship their goods to foreign countries, and order was restored by virtue of exhaustion. Shaw and Miller were upon the stand along side of Miller.

A wild tussle commenced for the stand, it lasted forty-five minutes.

The watch. They pulled and shoved and fought for the possession of the stand.

At one time 23 men were counted on the stand. It was a fearful howling mob of wild and frightened negroes. They were beside themselves with the down-trodden and oppressed in this land, did, while our country was under his domination as military commander in 1863 and '64, levy assessments on non-combatant citizens, that he insulted old women and children, and that his name is byword of reproach among our people.

Resolved, That we do reaffirm and publish to the world that James B. Weaver, now posing as the friend of the negroes, has accorded him a hearing in his own defense, concerning the charges of inhumanity, spoliation and brutality alleged against him while commander of the post here in 1863-'64, nevertheless, be it

"The Republicans made a stand with the Kolb folks in order to elect Harrison electors in Alabama; there is no longer any secret about that."

"Give the Third party vote to Tate for Congress. That is the agreement."

"They will help us elect the electors for Weaver, which, being uninstructed, we can vote for Harrison."

"Take Alabama from Cleveland, give it to Weaver, in this way, you will be the white men to break the solid South in the interest of Republicanism."

"Divide the white people and your social rights will be respected."

"As soon as you get up two white parties in Alabama you will be able to come in power and have black leaders."

"If the Republican party were dead, I would tell you to go and read the principles of Republicanism as they are emblazoned in the platform of the Jeffersonian Democrats. They are the same."

"Miller's speech will just about lose the Third party a half of its white supporters in Bullock.

Shaw followed Miller and bitterly arraigned the position taken by him for the Third party, saying that as soon as the depot said that he talked excitedly and in a trembling voice. He seemed ill at ease when he rose to speak, but gained confidence when he saw he had his own crowd.

The democrats of Pulaski consider the result of Saturday's events as a decided victory for them. The measured turnout of third party men, the lack of enthusiasm, the respectful hearing given Weaver and the dignified but effective action of the mass meeting—all are regarded as having turned what was intended to be a people's party hurrah into a democratic triumph.

Weaver then spoke, and was followed by Booth who told all about the trade made at Birmingham between the Republicans and the Populites and the Jeffersonian Democrats. He said:

"You negroes can't go back on one who has fought for your rights for 20 years. You must elect me and my vote can make Harrison the next President. I am only running on the Weaver ticket in accordance with our trade with Col. Tate."

"You must vote for Tate as well as me. He is right with me. I had a talk with him the other day and he said to me:

"Booth, we must pull together now and hereafter. Help me to beat Oates and before God, I promise that when I am in office I will not go back on you and your men."

"The Age-Herald and Advertiser told the truth one time when they said the Kolb men and Republicans had combined to beat the Democrats in November and the election then will prove it."

"Major Booth let the cat out of the bag by saying it was all a well laid plan, settled on long ago. He then indirectly condemned the Southerners who fought in the war. He praised the men who fought on the other side for Constitutional rights and praised to the skies the negroes who went in the Northern armies. He said that he was proud to say that at the battle of Petersburg, 8,000 negro soldiers saved the day to the Federal army by shedding their blood for the cause of right and in defense of their manhood.

The speeches of Miller and Booth will prove fatal boomerangs to the Populites in this county. Some of them were heard to say, "I never believed it before, but I'll be damned if I follow the concern any more."

High Priced Cotton.

Eight years ago when Cleveland was elected cotton went up and a general prosperity overspread the whole land.

We had a good time all during his administration and everybody had some money. Harrison came in, cotton went off, money dried up and the thing collapsed.

Now, Wednesday, after the Democratic victory in Florida, cotton went up again and yesterday as we read the glorious Democratic news from Georgia cotton went up once more.

There may be a lot of people who will contend that the Democratic victory had nothing to do with these

## IT IS FULLY EXPOSED.

### THE BARGAIN MADE AT BIRMINGHAM GIVEN AWAY.

Harrison's Election to be Assured—So-called Rights to Negroes as an Inducement to Vote for Weaver—Bullock's Citizens Disgusted.

UNION SPRINGS, Oct 8.—No cotton figure, but the Times won't believe that when Cleveland is elected in November cotton will sell in the streets of Eufaula for 10 cents.—Eufaula Times.

The Third Party Organ for Georgia Grows Under.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 11.—The sweeping democratic victory of last week has brought great consternation to the people's party ranks. There have been many evidences of this, but none more marked than the announcement today that the Southern Alliance Farmer, the party organ for Georgia, has suspended publication.

Editor M. D. Irwin, chairman of the third party state central committee, and two or three other employees brought suit today for salaries over due, and this precipitated the end. The paper had at one time a circulation of 50,000 and was a power. It was and is the official organ of the state alliance, and every year there has been a hard fight over its control. Watson and his third party contingent have been running it as their organ for some months, and it has been a steady money loser. The crisis came today.

The colored people in Guthrie, Oklahoma, Ter., are trying to enforce mixed schools, they took their children to the white schools, pushed them in, had them take their seats amidst the white pupils. The teachers with what help they had ejected them from the building and forbade their return. The colored people are much incensed at the action, and it is said that even the ministers are advising them to take action in their defense. We do not know the situation of affairs, nor what the law is in the territory, but it does seem worse that foolishness for people to act in this way. We constantly refer to the nonsense of people pushing themselves where they are not wanted, and do wonder still why we or a part of us still continue to be fools.

From the action of these people, and regarding the ministers advice &c, there is fear of trouble.—Anniston Justice.

## THE SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FARMER.

The Third Party Organ for Georgia Grows Under.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 11.—The sweeping democratic victory of last week has brought great consternation to the people's party ranks. There have been many evidences of this, but none more marked than the announcement today that the Southern Alliance Farmer, the party organ for Georgia, has suspended publication.

Editor M. D. Irwin, chairman of the third party state central committee, and two or three other employees brought suit today for salaries over due, and this precipitated the end. The paper had at one time a circulation of 50,000 and was a power. It was and is the official organ of the state alliance, and every year there has been a hard fight over its control. Watson and his third party contingent have been running it as their organ for some months, and it has been a steady money loser. The crisis came today.

The colored people in Guthrie, Oklahoma, Ter., are trying to enforce mixed schools, they took their children to the white schools, pushed them in, had them take their seats amidst the white pupils. The teachers with what help they had ejected them from the building and forbade their return. The colored people are much incensed at the action, and it is said that even the ministers are advising them to take action in their defense. We do not know the situation of affairs, nor what the law is in the territory, but it does seem worse that foolishness for people to act in this way. We constantly refer to the nonsense of people pushing themselves where they are not wanted, and do wonder still why we or a part of us still continue to be fools.

From the action of these people, and regarding the ministers advice &c, there is fear of trouble.—Anniston Justice.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 11.—The sweeping democratic victory of last week has brought great consternation to the people's party ranks. There have been many evidences of this, but none more marked than the announcement today that the Southern Alliance Farmer, the party organ for Georgia, has suspended publication.

Editor M. D. Irwin, chairman of the third party state central committee, and two or three other employees brought suit today for salaries over due, and this precipitated the end. The paper had at one time a circulation of 50,000 and was a power. It was and is the official organ of the state alliance, and every year there has been a hard fight over its control. Watson and his third party contingent have been running it as their organ for some months, and it has been a steady money loser. The crisis came today.

The colored people in Guthrie, Oklahoma, Ter., are trying to enforce mixed schools, they took their children to the white schools, pushed them in, had them take their seats amidst the white pupils. The teachers with what help they had ejected them from the building and forbade their return. The colored people are much incensed at the action, and it is said that even the ministers are advising them to take action in their defense. We do not know the situation of affairs, nor what the law is in the territory, but it does seem worse that foolishness for people to act in this way. We constantly refer to the nonsense of people pushing themselves where they are not wanted, and do wonder still why we or a part of us still continue to be fools.

From the action of these people, and regarding the ministers advice &c, there is fear of trouble.—Anniston Justice.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

MONEY.

I have \$22,358 to loan on farm.

Church.

Probate Court Note.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said Special Term, September 10, 1892.

**The Republican.**  
Issued Weekly.

Rates of Advertising.  
Advertisement \$1 per square  
one hundred cents per line.  
Segments must be bounded in Thru-  
squares before insertion.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATE.**  
One Dollar.  
Seventy-five Cents.  
Forty Cents.  
Twenty-five Cents.  
Ten Cents.  
Five Cents.  
Two Cents.  
One Cent.

Subscriptions must invariably be paid in ad-  
vance. No one will be booked unless mon-  
ies are sent with the order.

Church Services.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen,

Services every Sunday, 2nd Sunday

month at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7

All are invited.

St. Paul's Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith,

Services every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a.m., Geo H. Mont-

gomery, Superintendent. Public always

admitted.

St. John's Church—Rev. F. A. Rogers, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Thursday night.

Sunday School every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. R. A. Bow-

lder, Services every 2nd and 4th Sun-

day at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Thursday night.

Sunday School every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Services every Sunday morning at

7:30 a.m. H. P. Montgomery, Supt.

Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-

tant Minister.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11

a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

&lt;p

Non-Resident Notice  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Circuit Court of Calhoun county  
Alabama:  
Southern Jellico Coal Co.,  
vs.  
J. E. Cowden.

Whereas, The above entitled cause was begun in this court by the issuance of an attachment against the estate of said J. E. Cowden, which said attachment has been by the Sheriff of Calhoun county, returned to the Clerk of this court, executed by him in the same manner as follows described real estate, to wit: NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 10; also two acres of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 10, in Piedmont, Calhoun county, Alabama, and it appearing that the said J. E. Cowden is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, whose place of residence is unknown. This is therefore to notify the said J. E. Cowden of the issuance of said attachment and the execution thereof, and that the same will stand trial at the Spring Term, 1892, of this court to be held on 4th Monday in April 1892.

Given under my hand this the 29th day of Sept. 1892.

JNO. P. WEAVER,  
oct-1st. Clerk.

#### REGISTER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama, rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. the heirs of John W. Hanna, deceased, et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1892, within the legal hours of sale, the following real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, also the northeast quarter of the northwest half of section 27, all in township 15, south, range 9 east, in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the case of J. W. Hester vs. John C. Loney, I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 12, south, range 7 east, all in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said property will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Circuit court of Calhoun county  
Chas. B. Lee vs. Southern Ice & Cold Storage Company.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Clerk that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that its president, Fred Balcom, resides at Jersey City, New Jersey. This is therefore to notify the said defendant of the filing of said suit, and that said cause will stand for trial at the next term of the Circuit court to be held for said county, at the court house thereof in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1892.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D. 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
ELLIS & CROOK,  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

10-3t

#### Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Circuit court of said county.  
C. E. Boudurant vs. Southern Ice & Cold Storage Company.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Clerk that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that its president, Fred Balcom, resides at Jersey City, New Jersey. This is therefore to notify the said defendant of the filing of said suit, and that said cause will stand for trial at the next term of the Circuit court, to be held for said county, at the court house thereof in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1892.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D. 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
ELLIS & CROOK,  
Plaintiff's attorneys.

10-3t

#### Non Resident Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

Sarah P. McPherson  
The Piedmont Rim  
Banding and Spoke  
Manufacturing Co.,  
et al.

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala., 9th District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of S. D. G. Brothers, solicitor for the complainant, that the defendant A. W. Smith is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides in the city of Wilmington, State of Delaware and further, that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun, Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said A. W. Smith to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the 10th day of October 1892, and failing so do so a decree pro confesso will be taken against him in said cause.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 8th day of September 1892.  
W. M. HAMES,  
Register.

sep-10-4t

#### Precate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, for said County Special Term, September 16th 1892. This day comes Mary J. Brewton deceased, and files in Court the account and vouchers of said C. W. Brewton, deceased, Commissioner for the sale of an Griffin lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for a final settlement of the acts of said C. W. Brewton as such Commissioner. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 17th day of October A. D. 1892 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, pass upon and allow said account, and make said settlement, and all persons interested in said settlement, are hereby notified to be and appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day and contest said settlements if they see proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK  
Judge of Probate.

sep-24-3t

#### Guardian's Settlement.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term August 23rd, A. D. 1892. Comes this day Wylie Carpenter, guardian of Alice Fitz, Claudia Fitz, Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz minor children of Henry Fitz deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement for Alice Fitz and Claudia Fitz, and a partial settlement of Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz, deceased, both of September 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, on said day and contest said settlements if they think proper.

Given under my hand at office, August 23rd, 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK  
Aug-27-3t Judge of Probate Court.

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

10-4t

#### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator, vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate, to-wit: The NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26, and the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 26, also the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

VOLUME 56.

## Collector's Appointments.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN  
THE ABLE WRITER PUNCTURES  
M'KINLEY'S SENSELESS CLAIMS.

Mr. Shearman Applies the "Reductio ad Absurdum," and Shows How It Would Be Impossible for Trade to Continue Under Present Alleged Conditions.

A great many people assert that every tariff is a tax, and a great many more assert that no tariff is a tax. When you ask the first set of people how much of a tax is, the tariff upon custom earth, which no one wants to import, whether taxed or free, they are puzzled. When you ask the second set why the McKinley bill made raw sugar free, they insist that it was not a tax, they are angry, and say that we know that a revenue tariff is a tax. But why did they not say so in the first place?

We have made some progress. It is not merely conceded—it is insisted—by those who have been declaring for years that "the tariff is not a tax," that after all a revenue tariff is a tax. And now Mr. McKinley goes a little further, and boasts that every tariff is a tax; only he asserts that a tariff for protection is a tax upon foreigners, while a tariff for revenue only is a tax upon Americans. He says that the Republican party proposes to collect the tariff taxes from foreigners, while the Democratic party proposes to collect them from Americans. It is only a very short time since the chosen representatives of the American Protective Tariff league denounced as a downright lie the assertion that the tariff was a tax at all, and here is the foremost champion of their cause asserting that every tariff is a tax, either upon Americans or upon foreigners.

At last we can agree upon a few points. Let us make these clear.

Every tariff is a tax law. It lays taxes and does nothing else. In some cases nobody pays the tax, because nobody wants to bring in the article taxed. But a tax is a tax, whether it is ever paid or not. Every tariff is a tax, although not every tax imposed by the tariff is collected.

All the money received by the government under a tariff (amounting to an average of about \$211,000,000 a year for the last ten years) is a tax.

All the money thus collected upon articles which are not produced in our own country in sufficient quantities to reduce the price below that at which foreigners would sell to us is a tax upon our own people. Thus the duty on sugar was a tax upon ourselves, although a large amount of sugar is produced here, but not enough to supply the wants of our people, so that we were compelled to buy more from abroad.

All the rest of the money collected under a tariff is a tax upon our people, except so much as can be shown to be collected from foreigners only.

Only a small part of the taxes thus collected are laid upon luxuries such as are used only by the rich. The rich people are not numerous enough to enable the government to collect a large revenue from taxes upon their luxuries. And as the necessities and decent comforts of life are sold to the comparative poor in far greater amounts than to the rich, the tariff taxes so far as they are paid by our own people are paid mostly by the poor.

All these statements are agreed to by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Mills and every intelligent protectionist, tariff reformer or free trader.

We have now some common ground of agreement, from which we can proceed to talk together about matters upon which we do not all agree, with some chance of understanding each other. A revenue tariff is a tax, and every tariff to the extent to which it produces any revenue is a tax. And these taxes are mainly paid by the poor. The rich pay but a small part of them.

Now we come to points upon which we all do not agree. Mr. McKinley says that the taxes imposed by a protective tariff are paid by foreigners, and that the great difference between his tariff and a revenue tariff is that he makes foreigners pay the taxes, while the Democratic party proposes to make the Americans pay their own taxes. He and his party also assert that when no revenue is collected by the government under an item in the tariff no one pays any tax in consequence of it. The opponents of protection maintain that Americans cannot make foreigners pay any share of American taxes worth talking about, and that they ought not to try. They also maintain that an enormous tax is collected by a few American capitalists and landowners for their own benefit in consequence of tariff taxes, which are purposely made so high as to prevent the government from collecting anything.

Let us first consider whether foreigners do pay or can be made to pay any large share of our tariff taxes. Mr. McKinley himself has furnished us a test by which we can decide this question. He abolished the taxes on raw sugar, especially because they were revenue taxes and paid by our own people, and he points with pride to the fact that since these taxes were repealed the price of raw sugar has fallen in our markets to the full amount of the tax. But a large amount of sugar was grown in our own country. It was not enough to supply our wants, nor anything like it. We may therefore take it as conceded that whenever we are compelled to import from abroad the larger part of our necessary supply of any article, our own people pay the tariff tax upon that article. All the tariff taxes upon tin plates, earthenware, sugar, linen, most fruits, most furs, carpet, wool, and many other articles, chiefly or entirely made abroad, amounting in 1891 to over \$90,000,000, were therefore certainly paid by our own people.

The only "free ballot and fair count" on election day—the Republican party, from Harrison down, want and demand is one that will count every colored man of lawfully aged in the south, as shown by the census returns, for the Republican ticket, without reference to the nature of his vote or whether he goes to the polls at all. Virtually they demand that the census totals and not the poll books shall be used in ascertaining the Republican vote, the assumption being that every colored man who stays away from the polls has been intimidated, and that every vote so cast by a colored elector belongs to right to the Republican party. This is the result the Republicans desire to accomplish by passing a force bill.—*Boston Globe*.

Dying at the Top.

"The time has been," said Macbeth, "when the brains were out, the man would die." The brains and intellect of the Republican party are leaving it.

It is to be seen if this can be so. Wooden goods were imported which sold in Europe for \$125,400, upon which a tariff tax was

## MAKE IT UNAMINOUS.

Let Everybody Desert Harrison and Vote for Cleveland.

Reports from every part of the country are of the most cheering character for the Democrats. They have carried every outpost in most gallant fashion, and are now marching in one grand phalanx upon the citadel of tariff robbery. There is no longer any doubt about the result in November. Grover Cleveland is as good as elected, but let us convert the coming victory into such a rout that the Republican party will never again be able to marshal its forces in the interests of the trusts. Alabama gave a good Democratic majority in August, and in September Arkansas followed with the biggest Democratic plurality in twenty years. Then came the great slump in Maine and Vermont, which made the Republicans sick at heart and set the Democrats to shouting. Last of all came Georgia and Florida, whose aggregate majorities run above 100,000.

There is not within the limits of the Democratic sky. Everything points to the one grand result—the overwhelming victory of the Democratic standard bearers. The great procession of the people, with banners flying, and to the sweet strains of inspiring music, is moving on the enemy. Following the lead of Gresham and Cooley and MacVeagh, recruits are joining the conquering hosts in thousands. The Republicans are on the run, and may not a dozen states. This is the hour for Minnesotans who have been straddling the fence on the tariff to get down on the right side with the masses and help to make it unanimous.—*St. Paul Globe*.

Every Convert Represents a Reason. It is not to be supposed that the many who are leaving the Republican for the Democratic party do so in a meaningless fashion. Every convert to Democracy represents a reason, and by that much the party stronger. Reasons that appeal to the mind have an influence far beyond the individual whose vote and affiliation are changed. The uniting of Judge Cooley with Democracy is very easy to understand when one recalls his position upon the right of taxation. And Judge Gresham, too, is on record. He says: "The power of the government to collect revenue to defray expenses is sovereign and absolute. It can take any part of a man's property without process, but it ought to take no more than enough to defray the expenses of the government." For two men holding such opinions to remain in the Republican party, with its premeditated robber tariff, would be an anomaly. No one knows the men wonders that they are out or that several thousands go with them.—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel*.

Walter West Virginia. The Republicans know in the light of recent events that it is folly to hope to break the solid south, and hence they turn their time, money, trickery, and rascality to the states in the north where votes elected Tilden and Cleveland. We believe that Mr. Harrity and the Democratic committee there rest a vast responsibility. That he is the right man for the emergency we do not believe there is any ground whatever to doubt. Let vigilance be the watchword, and let the people know that we are "after him."

Nashville American.

McKinley's Antislavery Arguments. It is extraordinary that the chief exponent of medieval principles should claim that his party is that of progress while the one which more nearly accepts the teachings of modern thought is that of retrogression. In the very speech in which Governor McKinley talked of the "retrogressive reaction" of the Democracy he urged it as a reason against Mr. Cleveland's election that the obnoxious statute be railroaded off the books, the Democrats of Vermont do not believe that any such good fortune is coming their way. They know it would be the most effective campaign ammunition they ever had, and it would disrupt the Republican party of the state. As it is, any attempt at repeal even though it fall short of commission will have an effect unfortunate for Republicanism in the doubtful states. The party leaders know this, and hence their renewed fears.—*Rome Sentinel*.

A Perfect Ticket. The ticket which the Democracy now offers to the people of the United States is near perfect as it is possible for anything human to be. Hon. Grover Cleveland has already been tried and found to be a chief executive to whom every interest of the country can be safely intrusted, and Mr. Stevenson has shown himself in every respect worthy of being associated with his distinguished standard bearer. No higher compliment could be paid our vice presidential candidate, and if, in the course of Providence, Mr. Cleveland should be defeated before his term is finished (which heaven forbid) he will know and the country will feel that he leaves the reins of government in honest and capable hands.—*Richmond Times*.

What Harrison Wants. The only "free ballot and fair count" on election day—the Republican party, from Harrison down, want and demand is one that will count every colored man of lawfully aged in the south, as shown by the census returns, for the Republican ticket, without reference to the nature of his vote or whether he goes to the polls at all. Virtually they demand that the census totals and not the poll books shall be used in ascertaining the Republican vote, the assumption being that every colored man who stays away from the polls has been intimidated, and that every vote so cast by a colored elector belongs to right to the Republican party.

This is the result the Republicans desire to accomplish by passing a force bill.—*Boston Globe*.

No Living at Custom Houses.

It is our right to, trade with foreigners; to honestly acquire wealth from them, and to bring it home without being fined at the custom houses. This is what we are standing up for. It is not a question of percentages. We are willing to pay all the tariff taxes the government needs, but we are not willing to pay one cent in tariff fees because we have acquired foreign wealth and are trying to bring it home.

This is the issue, and whatever argument is not directed to this fails outside the issue.—*St. Louis Republic*.

Let South and West Join Hands.

There is little hope that Republican protection will ever be destroyed until the west is ready to join hands with the south against it. The south is all right. It is in line to give tariff thierry its deathblow and to establish commercial freedom and industrial independence.

The farmers in every part of the country who pay nearly two prices for their agricultural implements, household utensils and clothing contribute indirectly to the immense campaign fund that the Republican party has at its disposal.

Change the tariff system in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party, and the Republican party will not be able to get the means with which to corrupt voters.—*Savannah News*.

Three Thoughtful Men.

MacVeagh, Gresham and Cooley are not men to abandon a party for light cause. They do it only because they know it to be on wrong ground and advocating doctrines that are against the public welfare. The Republican party has not had three brighter intellects, and their concurrent judgment that the Republican doctrines of the day are fatally erroneous cannot but have great weight with the thinking voters in every part of the country.—*Buffalo Courier*.

Republican Dissolve a Fair Ballot.

The Republican party is greatly concerned for the purity of the ballot, but it doesn't know whether to laugh or to cry over the Australian system. Chairman Manley is convinced that it kept many Republicans from the polls in Maine, and Whitehead Ladd speaks of the "Australian ballot and other new difficulties" in the way of a full vote and a fair count.

Such testimony is good evidence of the salutary workings of the new system.—*Chicago Herald*.

An Important Omission.

One of the comedies of the campaign is the patent cartoon of Uncle Sam pointing to Peck's report showing the effects of the McKinley bill on labor.

It fails to show Mr. Peck in the background under arrest for destroying the public papers from which his report was compiled.—*Kansas City Mail*.

## The Women Will Do It Again.

It's Direct Influence Is Subversive of Republican Principles.

The ultimate logical result of the policy of the Republican party is a centralization of power destructive of the fundamental idea of our government.

This is the meaning of its tariff policy as well as its fiscal policy. It means that the rich and those who are ambitious of power shall be favored at the expense of the rest of the people and by means of their subjection. The objection to the Republican tariff is not more on account of the unnecessary tribute it wrests from the poor to increase the profits of the rich than on account of its tendency to mitigate their resentments against the men who made their shopping battles harder. They are, at least, not to be deceived by the reports of senate committees purporting to show that retail prices have gone down, for they know better. They know when they are given shoddy for wool and cotton for silk. They do not care for Commissioner Pecksniff's assertion that wages have gone up if their own husbands are getting as little as or less than before. They are not seduced by pictures of the protected workingman eating roast turkey in a dining room furnished with morocco cushioned chairs and an Axminster carpet if their own protected table is set with corned beef and cabbage and situated in a kitchen equipped with a pine table and a broken stove.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

Blame Not Yet Placed.

All the Republican machines in the country are now for Harrison. And with them all he feels that his defeat is assured if one man up on the New England coast will not come to his help. This man is advancing in years, broken in health, bowed down by domestic affliction, and with no further political aspirations of his own to serve. He was defeated at Minneapolis by the official machine which nominated Harrison over the sentiment of the party. He never had a machine of his own. Every time he was a candidate in a national convention the official machine was against him. And yet, with everybody else placated, with all the "practical politicians" at their posts, and all the cogs and wheels of all the machines in perfect running order, Harrison turns to Blaine with an appeal to rouse the sentiment and enthusiasm of the party; to appeal to its intellectual sense; to awaken it to a recognition of its duty to its candidates as the representative of its ideas, policies and aspirations.—*St. Louis Republic*.

Campaign Songs.

The Efforts of the Poets in Many Different Newspapers.

Now, boys, a good old fashioned rally,

From the mountain to the sea;

A muster strong from hill and valley;

To set our country free!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

From the mountains to the sea;

The Democratic kingdom's coming

And the people's jubilee!

From freedom's temple, down,

The march of life from boundless acres

And save the dear old home!

For Cleve, it's boys! Down with the tariff,

And for freedom, down,

No welcome for a soulless sheriff

Around the voter's door!

For Grover, it's boys! Down with the tax,

And for freedom, down,

For Alibi strike, from hill and valley,

And set the country free!

Grover'll Win the Day.

[Air—"The King's Champion"]

For Cleveland cheer; his record's clear,

We knew him tried and true,

The people's friend unto the end,

Our friends stand by him,

Our leader grand! By him we'll stand!

And Grover'll win the fight!

Who shall say the people nay?

When they rise up in might?

When they rise up in might?

No one shall say the people nay,

And Grover'll win the fight!

No one shall say the people nay,

And Grover'll win the fight!

Let foes assail and loudly rail,

Let all their batteries bring,

For all their defiance fling!

The people's voice proclaims their choice,

And Grover'll win the fight,

For who shall say the people nay?

No one shall say the people nay,

And Grover'll win the fight!

The Rallying Song of the People.

[Air—"The March to Oregon"]

Come now, my lad, another song,

We'll make the welkin ring,

Let's raise a shout for Stevenson,

And Cleveland, too, will sing.

We'll show the officiating Rude

The way we do the thing;

From Florida to Oregon,

# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President,  
A. E. STEVENSON.

For Congress:  
GASTON A. ROBBINS.

## CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until November 1<sup>st</sup>. This period will cover the Presidential Campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the Gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the most interesting period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember no name will be booked at this low rate without the cash.

aug20t

Gen. W. H. Forney, along with Congressman Moses, of 4th Ga. Dist., spoke at Pell city on 17th and at Ashville on 18th.

Congressmen Livingstone and Moses of Georgia, both Alliancemen and Democrats, are making speeches in Alabama against the Third Party.

Don't let your politics interfere with your business or social relations. Only the very smallest kind of people carry political matters into the private relations of life.

Public Speaking.

Gen W H Forney will address the People of Calhoun County on the political issues of the day at the Court House in Jacksonville at 12 o'clock on Monday October the 24th.

Let everybody come out and hear the old war horse of Democracy.

The rumor is current in the country that the REPUBLICAN office has been sold by Mr. Grant. There is no truth in it. The REPUBLICAN is very likely to continue under his management indefinitely and remain, consequently, a defender of Democratic principles and the advocate of Democratic men and measures.

Seaborn J. Whatley, Third party candidate for Senator of the Rome, Ga., District, was snowed under in the late Georgia election. He made a Third Party speech in this county not long ago. A dispatch from Rome, published in the Atlanta Constitution says that Seab now says he will have no more to do with politics and will never attend another political convention. He is a good man and made a good soldier of the old Tenth Alabama regiment, and we are glad to know that he has quit the Third Party gang. He should now come out for Cleveland and thus get in line with the men who fought by his side in Virginia against the principle of consolidation of power in the Federal Government—one of the most prominent tenets of the Third Party.

## County Pensions.

The special tax of five cents on the hundred dollars for maimed soldiers in Calhoun county amounts to \$5,228.87, and last week the recipients of this pension fund were at the Court House in full force to share its division.

While talking of taxes, assessments &c., it may be interesting to look at the general assessable values of real estate and personal property, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. Value of Real Estate—\$ 6,996,844.00 State Tax—\$ 27,587.37 Horses taxed—\$ 95,914.00 Mules—\$ 190,335.00 Cattle—\$ 2750 Goats exempt—\$ 115 Sheep taxed—\$ 330 Polls assessed—\$ 297

The poll tax is supplemented by the 16th section school fund, and used for educational purposes.

The assessed value of the personal property in Calhoun county is \$3,550,000. Besides these assessments the assessor finds other taxable property not given in.

We will not go into additions, subtractions, etc., but present the bulk of values, assessments, etc., that our readers may see the individual items as they be.

The real estate is assessed at nearly seven millions of dollars when the probability is that it is worth much more. The personal property is over three and a half millions, when it is perhaps underestimated. At any rate in these two values alone it is plain to see that we are worth ten millions at least.

No man who is a good republican will fail to do the best he can for his party this year. The best Alabama republicans can do is to vote for Weaver and help the people's party carry the state against Cleveland.—Southern Republican.

The above is taken from the Southern Republican, published at Birmingham, and establishes the fact that the third party is simply a republican aid society, organized for the express purpose of defeating the democrats and keeping the republicans in power. Then how can a man reasonably hope for a better condition of affairs by deserting the democratic party and casting his vote with the third party wing of the republican party? This is a mathematical problem we are unable to solve.—Roanoke Herald.

Bro. Len Grant, of the Jacksonville Republican, comes down pretty hard on Gwynn of the Oxford Voice. We do not think that abuse will ever gain a point anywhere. We know that Gwynn was once a democrat—but now we think he claims to be a Weaverite. Let him slide, he cannot do any cause he may espouse any good, or injure any cause he may abuse. Now Bro. Grant use your ammunition on better game.—Roanoke Herald.

Dr. Dudley Williams is the author of the following acrostics. They veryaptly represent the two characters upon whose names they are made.

W is for wolf, he travels in sheep clothes,

E is for enemy, our bitterest of foes;

A is for artful, a crafty dodger he,

V is for vulture, grown fat in Tennessee;

E is for empty, there's nothing good in him,

R is for republican and this ends Little Jim.

CLEVELAND.  
C is courage, he nothing fears save wrong.

L is for law, he guards it with curving arm and strong;

E is for equity, to every one his due,

V for veto, to false pensions ever true;

E this time, eternal, his name will never grow dim.

L for liberty, matchless word with him:

A is for America, the apple of his eye,

N for November, he'll bear our flag on high,

D. for Democracy, Cleveland its rallying cry."

## OF COURSE.

Mrs. Lease Reiterates Her Preference For Harrison.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Inter Ocean this morning publishes a three column interview with Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the Kansas orator and third party organizer, in which she gives her experiences during her late trip through the south. She thinks General Weaver did as well as any one could under the circumstances, but she asserts that she does not like for Weaver to try to belittle the southerners. She says the outrages were not committed by young men and boys, but in many instances prominent men were leaders in the disturbances, and in some cases organized party clubs; that instead of one egg being thrown at them there were a great many eggs thrown, and not by boys, either. She declares the indications offered General Weaver and party were not because of anything he said or had done, but because he was advocating the cause of a party that was threatening the local success of the democratic party. She says she found sectional feeling as violent as even republicans had depicted it." She stands by her party, but says that if a vote for Weaver is to elect Cleveland, it ought not to be given.

## A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

A Visitor From Space Falls to the Earth to the Consternation of Numerous Spectators.

VALLEY HEAD, Ala., Oct. 16.—On Monday night shortly before 8 o'clock those who were out of doors were startled by hearing a loud hissing noise, like escaping steam, apparently directly over their heads. In an instant the heavens were illuminated by a light of intense brightness and an enormous ball of fire was noticed proceeding to the earth at an angle of about 45 degrees. In the flight of the meteor, for such it must have been, it left behind it a trail of fire which lasted for at least ten seconds. After a loud explosion, and a concussion that made houses shake and windows rattle, the phenomenon vanished. The meteor must have fallen in the immediate vicinity.

Bishop Brown of the African Methodist church, has written a strong letter in favor of Grover Cleveland and advising the negroes of the South to vote for him.

## ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

## THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY.

A Dissertation Upon the Universal Duty of Preaching But Not Practising.

"I was reading in a newspaper the other day," says a writer in the New York Recorder, "that during the past year 100,000 men, women and children were evicted in New York for the non-payment of rent—turned into the street to suffer summer's heat or winter's cold, to beg, or steal or starve, as they saw fit; that 3,000 in the city of Chicago because of a lack of sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness; that 10,000 of these little ones, such as Christ blessed, perished in New York for lack of food. Yet the value of the church property in those two cities mounts well up into the millions. People attired in purple and fine linen and blazing with precious stones, kneel Sabbath after Sabbath at costly shrines erected to Him who had not where to lay His head. I would like to nail these statistics to the door of every costly temple in New York and Chicago. I would like to blazon them on the grand organ, engrave them on the solid silver communion service, and paste them on the immaculate shirt front of the \$10,000 minister. I cannot well do that, but I imagine that when plutocracy reaches the gates of heaven it will find that St. Peter has painted them in box car letters on the outer portals of the new Jerusalem. I have often wondered what Christ would do should he revisit the earth in the garb of the poor Hebrew carpenter, and drop into one of those grand cathedrals—resplendent in stained-glass windows and costly frescoes—now existing in his name. I believe that he would sell the entire outfit, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, then take the congregation of pious plutocrats out to some grove, plant it on the grass and preach it a sermon with whiskers on it."

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by Thos. S. Sherrett and wife and recorded on page 181 in book A, 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in the Probate Court office for Calhoun county, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery, will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder on Monday 28th at the court house door in said county and State within the legal hours of sale the following described property to wit: Fractional section 17, T. 13, R. 9, 1/2 of fraction A, 1/2 of section 18, T. 13, R. 9. All in Calhoun county, A. Also Gin, Saw Mill and Machinery thereon. Also one black mare, one buggy and one log cart.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by H. S. Sherrett and wife and recorded on page 25 in book T, 2nd vol. Register of Deeds of Trust, in the Probate Court office, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on Monday 28th November 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and settling the estate of E. G. Lee deceased will take notice that S. D. G. Brothers' estate administrator of the estate of E. G. Lee deceased, this day presents his report in writing and under oath stating that to the best of his knowledge and information said estate is Insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared. The 2nd, day of November A. D. 1892 is appointed for the hearing and determination of said report, and you will appear in said Court and contest the same if you think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

## Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County,

In Probate Court  
Brothers, Adm'r'.

vs. for said county  
E. G. Lee' special term Octo-

ber 14th 1892.

The creditors of the estate of E. G.

Lee deceased will take notice that S. D. G. Brothers' estate administrator of the estate of E. G. Lee deceased, this day presents his report in writing and under oath stating that to the best of his knowledge and information said estate is Insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared. The 2nd, day of November A. D. 1892 is appointed for the hearing and determination of said report, and you will appear in said Court and contest the same if you think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by J. B. Brown and wife, and recorded on page 52 in book T, 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in Trust, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on Monday 28th November 1892 at the court house door in said county and State within the legal hours of sale the following described property to wit: Twenty-four, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line, on the South by the land of Thomas Littlejohn in frac. D. on the East by frac. C, sec. 4, on the West by section line of sec. 4 and 5. Also frac. C, sec. 4. Also 20 acres of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 4 bounded on the North by the said Cherokee line; on the East by the boundary line between Aaron S. Sherrett and George Plexco, and on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5, all in T 13 and R 9, located and lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by J. B. Brown and wife, and recorded on page 52 in book T, 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in Trust, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on Monday 28th November 1892 at the court house door in said county and State within the legal hours of sale the following described property to wit: Twenty-four, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line, on the South by the land of Thomas Littlejohn in frac. D. on the East by frac. C, sec. 4, on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5. Also 20 acres of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 4 bounded on the North by the said Cherokee line; on the East by the boundary line between Aaron S. Sherrett and George Plexco, and on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5, all in T 13 and R 9, located and lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by J. B. Brown and wife, and recorded on page 52 in book T, 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in Trust, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on Monday 28th November 1892 at the court house door in said county and State within the legal hours of sale the following described property to wit: Twenty-four, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line, on the South by the land of Thomas Littlejohn in frac. D. on the East by frac. C, sec. 4, on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5. Also 20 acres of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 4 bounded on the North by the said Cherokee line; on the East by the boundary line between Aaron S. Sherrett and George Plexco, and on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5, all in T 13 and R 9, located and lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by J. B. Brown and wife, and recorded on page 52 in book T, 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in Trust, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on Monday 28th November 1892 at the court house door in said county and State within the legal hours of sale the following described property to wit: Twenty-four, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line, on the South by the land of Thomas Littlejohn in frac. D. on the East by frac. C, sec. 4, on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5. Also 20 acres of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 4 bounded on the North by the said Cherokee line; on the East by the boundary line between Aaron S. Sherrett and George Plexco, and on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5, all in T 13 and R 9, located and lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by J. B. Brown and wife, and recorded on page 52 in book T, 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in Trust, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on Monday 28th November 1892 at the court house door in said county and State within the legal hours of sale the following described property to wit: Twenty-four, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line, on the South by the land of Thomas Littlejohn in frac. D. on the East by frac. C, sec. 4, on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5. Also 20 acres of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 4 bounded on the North by the said Cherokee line; on the East by the boundary line between Aaron S. Sherrett and George Plexco, and on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5, all in T 13 and R 9, located and lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by J. B. Brown and wife, and recorded on page 52 in book T, 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in Trust, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on Monday 28th November 1892 at the court house door in said county and State within the legal hours of sale the following described property to wit: Twenty-four, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line, on the South by the land of Thomas Littlejohn in frac. D. on the East by frac. C, sec. 4, on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5. Also 20 acres of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 4 bounded on the North by the said Cherokee line; on the East by the boundary line between Aaron S. Sherrett and George Plexco, and on the West by

# The Republican Issued Weekly.

Rates of Advertising.  
ent advertisements \$1 per square,  
inch makes a square.  
10 cents per line.  
advertisements must be handed in Thursday  
before to insure insertion.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One Dollar.

Seventy-five Cents.

Forty Cents.

No name will be booked unless mentioned in the order.

Church Services.

Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen,  
Services with sermon 2nd Sunday  
month at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7  
p.m. invited.

School at 9:30 a.m., Geo H. Mont-  
gomery, Superintendent. Public always

Church—Rev. W. H. Smith, pas-  
tored every Sunday at 11 a.m.  
School at 9:30 a.m., Rev. F. A. Rogers, pas-  
teached every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11  
a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

School at 9:30 a.m., every Sunday,  
D. Hammond, Supt. Prayermeeting  
Wednesday night.

TERIAN CHURCH—Rev. R. A. Bow-  
er—Services every 2nd and 4th Sun-  
day at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.  
Meeting every Thursday night.

School every Sunday morning at  
Rev. H. F. Montgomery, Supt.

Mr. Spence will preach at Sa-  
turday morning at Sa-

nday in this month.

Forbes, of Anniston, was in  
this week.

P. Rowan has been to Attalla  
ek.

Davis, of Oxford, was in the  
week.

Snow, of Oxford was in  
this week.

Powers, of Alexandria, was in  
this week.

Hudson, of Oxford, was in  
this week, on business.

Stevenson, of Iron City, was  
this week.

Carbrough, of Iron City was  
this week.

Euchner, of Peaceburg was  
this week.

Campbell was registered at  
here Monday.

Urke has erected a flag pole  
at his residence.

Wicks, of Piedmont, smiled  
people Monday.

James Frank and Wyly are on  
Birmingham this week.

D. Connally was visiting  
in Jacksonville this week.

Klinger, from Anniston, was  
inville, one day this week.

H. Caldwell has been doing  
service on the political stump.

J. H. Moore, of Anniston  
He Scott, of Iron City were  
this week.

you sell cotton, don't forget  
the subscription account due  
REPUBLICAN.

Z. Goodlett has completed  
to his residence, which  
improves its appearance.

S. A. D. Alexander and  
Woodruff, of Piedmont, were  
this week.

Court begins here next Mon-  
Deputy Sheriff John Row-  
serving papers.

Ed Caldwell is getting  
in ship shape for Circuit  
He making a model officer.

Lindsay, of Smoke Neck,  
county, was on our streets  
and howdyng with friends.

Zizie Privett, of the Pied-  
mont School was visiting her  
here Saturday and Sunday.

Duke from Duke Station, a  
student of the State Normal  
visited Jacksonville this

ack of Keysburg, formerly  
Hinkle's, at Allsups, was visiting  
in Jacksonville the latter part  
of its rear half.

Tom Savage has been making  
round for Tax Collector  
He reports collections  
in.

Curtis Haley an occasional at-  
this office left last week for  
on the press in Columbia,  
success to you, Curt.

and some genial Sheriff,  
G. Caldwell purchased a fine  
on Mr. Sullivan last week.  
can surely catch 'em now.

Editor left for Birmingham  
and have been gone all the  
attending the Stevenson's speak-  
day and the Press Associa-  
which followed.

are eight prisons in the Jack-  
jail under the watchful care  
efficient Constable, W. H.  
Their crimes range from pet-  
ty to murder.

P. Ball's private car was an-  
at the Tredegar Mineral cross-  
St. on two nights this  
Tuesday and Wednesday, the  
of which he spent in the city.

genial, jovial and capable  
townsman P. J. Hammond,  
Southern Express Co., is just in  
Knoxville for an Indian Sum-  
ming. Peter says he will stay  
perhaps.

The special train for Atlanta Octo-  
ber 26th will pass Jacksonville at 1:30  
p.m., first-class accommodations for  
everybody. Only \$1.00 round trip.

Dr. Burke's serious illness at Hel-  
ena, Ark., in his home, called Gen. J.  
W. Burke and his wife thither. We  
are glad to learn that the Dr. is bet-  
ter; and the visitors have returned.

Messrs. Collier, Oliver and W. C.  
Brinkerhoff, real estate agents from  
Calera were in town on Tuesday to  
attend Chancery court, but as the  
Judge was not here they took the re-  
turn train for home.

Cheap hotel rates for parties going  
to Atlanta on the special Oct. 26th.

JOHN SHELUUTT,

Manager.

The Tredegar Mineral R. R. force  
is grading both sides of East Francis  
Ave into a beautiful driveway so that  
the occupation of the middle of the  
street by the R R will not interfere  
with the moving of vehicles.

Our young and assiduous medical  
friend, Ferd. Nisbet, returned to the  
College of Physicians and Surgeons,  
in Baltimore last week, when he  
will doubtless acquit himself with  
credit and honor.

Large improvements will be intro-  
duced in the REPUBLICAN in the  
shape of local news after the cam-  
paign. Arrangements will be made  
to get the news in detail from every  
neighborhood in the county.

Mrs. Mary Rowland and her daughter,  
Miss Sallie, were thrown from a  
buggy several days ago, and the  
former was considerably hurt. Miss  
Sallie's injuries were not so bad.  
They are improving, we learn.

Marriage Licenses issued on 15th  
inst. Jabez C Nabors and Miss  
Emma Davis near Piedmont.

On 10th inst James D Fischer and  
Miss Francis E Cross, to be married  
on 20th Choccolocco Valley.

Rev. F. M. Treadaway, the new  
County Treasurer, is most faithful  
and attentive to business, always  
ready to give any information his  
office can supply. He will be a pop-  
ular officer at the end of his term.

There is talk of the Blue Mountain  
Mineral being speedily built from  
Anniston to ore beds five miles south  
of here. When it gets that near it  
must be brought to Jacksonville,  
making our third road.

Mr. J. M. Sullivan brought in an-  
other drove of horses from Tennessee  
one day last week. He remained a  
day or two, sold several horses, and  
then went farther down the country.  
Mr. Sullivan is a live horse trader.

Forney Stevenson has returned to  
his medical studies in New York and  
Macon Stevenson has secured a most  
desirable position in a business house  
in a neighboring State. Mr. H. L.  
Stevenson ought to be proud of his  
two enterprising boys.

Do you want to go to Atlanta Wed-  
nesday Oct. 26th and return 28th for  
\$1.00 round trip? For particulars ap-  
ply to John Sheltutt, Anniston, Ala.  
or any agent of the E. T. V. & G. R.  
R. Co.

Mr. Joe. H. Moragne, of Attala,  
well and favorably known here, met  
a painful accident by a runaway  
horse last week. He had been mar-  
ried only a few days. The REPUBLI-  
CAN trusts he may soon recover.

We regret to hear of the death of  
George Miller, the young son of  
Lewis Miller, our quondam market  
man. He died in Philadelphia, of  
consumption, which followed an at-  
tack of pneumonia contracted last  
winter. Our sympathies go out to  
the family in their bereavement.

O. E. Bynum, of Lyvum Station, a  
former student in the State Normal  
School, was in town this week.

Miss Mamie Crow, a popular young  
lady of Jacksonville, is spending sev-  
eral days with Mrs. R. H. Middle-  
ton.—Attala Herald.

We understand that all the rail-  
roads will change schedules on Sun-  
day next. The E. T. V. & G. included.  
This we got from a rail road man.

County Treasure Treadaway has  
paid out \$3003.00 for County claims  
and \$1637.40 Anniston city claims  
and \$3082.57 for road work a grand  
total of \$8945.39 since he has been in  
office.

On Saturday 15th inst Memorial  
exercises in honor of Lord Tennyson,  
Poet Laureate of England, were held  
at the State Normal College. The  
Chapel was prettily decorated with  
flora and evergreens of the country  
and season, and the occasion was one  
of much interest. Truly a great  
mind has left the walks of time for  
the bright realms of eternity.

Rev. Lon G. Hanes returned to  
the South Western Presbyterian Uni-  
versity last week to attend his gradu-  
ating course in theology. Next June  
will wind up his arduous course of  
five years in that institution, and he  
will return to us a young minister of  
rare qualifications and brilliant pros-  
pects and promise. He took with him  
his younger brother, John, who  
will pursue a full course in the literary  
and classical departments, after  
which John proposes to study medi-  
cine.

Precent 1. A G Hester, H F Mont-  
gomery Jno Y Henderson  
Returning officer, W H Clark.

Precent 2. Charles Martin, T A  
Pellham, Jule Lumpkin,  
Returning officer, E Crossley.

Precent 3. T L Weaver, A L Young,  
J W Skelton,  
Returning officer, J R Lambert.

Precent 4. Jas Harris, T D Bynum,  
Jas Murphy,  
Returning officer, F M Self.

Precent 5. E G Morris, Jr., R C  
Johnston, Thos Downing,  
Returning officer, R C Haynie.

Precent 6. J W Williams, B W  
Duke, T W Blackmar,  
Returning officer, Rob B Dickie.

Precent 7. Hollingsworth's—A B  
Hollingsworth, S A McCollum, C W  
Howell,  
Returning officer, M N Weeks.

Precent 8. Magbee's—A A Wil-  
liams, N J Stephens, S B White,  
Returning officer, A Cannou.

Precent 9. H B Glover, M A Rhyne,  
D C Doss,  
Returning officer, J H Dale.

Precent 9. W Warring, T M  
Sharpe, Jno C Boles,  
Returning officer, T W Wilkerson.

Precent 10. S S Love, A B Mosely,  
J R Andrews,  
Returning officer, J T Moody.

Precent 11. R P Watson, Clark  
Morgan, A P Foster,  
Returning officer, E F Stovall.

Precent 12. Iron City—W A Scar-  
brough, Wesley Wright, P B Cornick,  
Returning officer, G W Brown.

Precent 12. Choccoloco—S N Mil-  
ligan, C L Powell, Chas Vanzandt,  
Returning officer, J W Higgin.

Precent 13. Oxford—R M Johnson,  
D P Haynes, A C Stuckey,  
Returning officer, M T Hulsey.

Precent 14. Oxanna—W F Hanna,  
W F Edmonson, E M Lewis,  
Returning officer, J D Newsome.

Precent 15. W H Vinson, Jno L  
Finley, D T Magon,  
Returning officer, W J McDill.

Precent 15—Ward 1—J F Green, J  
H King, W H Shaddock,  
Returning officer, W M Payne.

Precent 15—Ward 2—G W Wetzel,  
J D Leak, T G Dunn,  
Returning officer, J H Mansfield.

Precent 15—Ward 3—C L Quinn, J  
F Baker, Thomas Willis,  
Returning officer, R H Roberts.

Precent 15—Ward 4—S P Kennedy,  
Percy Olmstead, T S Richardson,  
Returning officer, John Hunter.

Precent 16. James Stewart, J J  
Wilson, S R, Jno C Graham,  
Returning officer, W H Alread.

Precent 17. E S Seaman, O M  
Davenport, G W Dunstan,  
Returning officer, J P Story.

Precent 18. E D Meharg, J C Little,  
G I Greer,  
Returning officer, J P Cochran.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Probate Judge.

JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Circuit Clerk.

ED G. CALDWELL,  
Sheriff.

Probate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, ]  
Calhoun County, ]

In Probate Court Calhoun County,  
Regular Term Sept. 12, 1892.

John B. Broughton, Dce. Est. of

vs.

S. D. G. Brothers, Adm'r.

This day came S. D. G. Brothers

the administrator of the Estate of

John B. Broughton, deceased, and

presents to this Court his petition in

writing and under oath, and in form

required by law, praying for an or-  
der and decree of this Court, to sell

certain real estate described in said

petition, for the purpose of division

among the heirs upon the grounds

that the lands cannot be equitably

divided among the heirs without a  
sale thereof; which said petition is ex-  
amined by this Court and placed on

file for inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by

this Court, that the 25th day of

October 1892, be, and it is hereby ap-  
pointed as a day for the hearing and

consideration of said petition, and

that notice of the filing and na-  
ture of said petition, and the day set

to hear and determine the same, be

given by publication for three suc-  
cessive weeks in the Jacksonville

Republican a newspaper published in

said county, notifying all persons

interested

**Application for Decree to Sell Lands.**

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.)

Defreese) In Probate Court for said vs. county, special term, Oct. Defreese) 5th, 1892.

This day came R. P. Defreese the administrator of the estate of William Defreese deceased, and presents to this court his petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law, praying for an order and decree of this court to sell certain real estate described in said petition for the sum of \$1,000,000, amount being of said decedent's estate upon the grounds that the said lands cannot be equitably divided or partitioned by meets and bounds, and that a sale thereof is necessary, which said petition is examined by the court and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court that the 1st day of November 1892 be, and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and determining of said petition, and that notice of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set for hearing the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested, and especially the children of Elizabeth Belton deceased, wife of N. J. Belton, towit: Lee Cole wife of Joseph Cole, Mattie Belton, George T. Belton, James Belton, William Belton, Robert Belton, and Etta Belton, and Floyd Belton who reside at Hico La., to be and appear before this court said 1st day of November 1892 then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
octs-13 Judge of Probate.

MONEY.

I have \$22,358 to loan on farm lands, Security gilt edged. Expenses and interest 10 to 12% per cent.

H. L. STEVENSON,  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 9th.**Probate Court Notice.**

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.)

In Probate Court, for said County Special Term, September 16th 1892. This day comes May J. Brewton deceased, and files in Court the account and vouchers of said C. W. Brewton deceased, Commissioner for the sale of the Griffin lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for a final settlement of the acts of said C. W. Brewton as such Commissioner. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 17th day of October A. D. 1892 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to make examination, pass upon and allow said account and make said settlement, and all persons interested in said settlement, are hereby notified to be and appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day and contest said settlement if they see proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
sept-24-31 Judge of Probate.**Guardian's Settlement.**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.)

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term August 23rd, A. D. 1892.

Comes this day Wythe Carpenter, guardian of Alice Fitz, Claudia Fitz, Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz minor children of Henry A. Fitz deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement for Alice Fitz and Claudia Fitz, and a partial settlement of Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz, and the 20th day of September 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and settling the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, on said day and contest said settlements if they think proper.

Given under my hand at office, August 23rd, 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
august 27-31 Judge of Probate.**Register's Sale.**

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama, rendered by said court at the October Term 1891 in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will as Register in said court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate to wit: The NW<sup>1/4</sup> of sec. 26 and the NE<sup>1/4</sup> of sec. 26 also the SW<sup>1/4</sup> of the NW<sup>1/4</sup> of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

sept-10-14

To Whom It May Concern,

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.)

In City court of Anniston. S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of Edward A. Murray and Hugh Stevenson, deceased, vs. Fannin B. Murray et al. In equity.

To all whom it may concern:

You will hereby take notice that S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estates of Edward A. Murray and Hugh Stevenson, deceased, this date filed in court a suit in writing stating to the best of his knowledge and information, that said estates are insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared.

The 8th day of October, 1892, is appointed for the hearing and determining of said report, and you will appear in said court and contest the same if you think proper.

Witness my hand as Clerk of said court this August 31st, 1892.

A. H. SHEPPARD,  
Clerk.

sept-10-14

**PATENTS**

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability. Free of Charge.

Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. P. LITTELL,  
Washington, D. C.

Op. U., Patent Office.

**Jones and Kolb.**

Petition for Insolvency.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.)

Mount) In Probate Court for said vs. county, Special Term, Sept. Mount) member 4th, 1892.

This day comes Benjamin Mount the administrator of the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, and files in Court his report in writing and under oath stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief, said estate is insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared. It is ordered by the court that the said Benjamin Mount be, and is the date for hearing and determining said report, and this to notify all persons concerned to be and appear in my said court in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day, and contest said report if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
oct-8-31 Judge of Probate.

Have engaged the attention of the masses, but if you want to be happy just call on Porter, Martin & Co. and see what great bargains they have for both Jones and Kolb men. We are prepared to give bargains in Groceries, Hardware, Wagons, Buggies, Surreys, Jump-seats, Hacks and Harness. Call on us and be convinced.

To our customers: If your account is "past due" and unpaid do not ask for further credit, as we cannot LAP accounts.

Yours Truly,  
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Jacksonville, Ala.,  
S. Side Public Square

**EROS!**

Of course you have heard of Eros?

**BOOK STORE**

IN ANNISTON,

but have you called at Eros' store? There are no cramped notions or stocks at Eros'. It's the store to go to for books and stationery in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merit and low prices. Fine correspondence paper at lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as it personally bought.

WM. M. HAMES,  
10-14 Register.**COMMERCIAL**

AND

LAW STATIONERY,

Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.

Noble between 12 and 13 street, Anniston, Ala.

MONTGOMERY &amp; PRIVETT.

Collectors,

P. O. Box 33, - - - Jacksonville, Ala.

Collections made with or without suit, on reasonable terms. Business intrusted to us will receive prompt attention. June 18-31.

**J. H. CRAWFORD,**

Has just received a fine lot of

**Coffins & Caskets.**

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

**J. C. FRANCIS,**

Notary Public &amp; Ex-Officio

Justice Peace.

COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS

MARRIAGE LICENSE

FOR SALE

P. O. - - Cane Creek, Ala.

ial-17-18

**Notice to Creditors.**

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, having been granted and undersigned by the Hon. J. P. Crook, Clerk of Probate Court, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1892 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

BEN MOUNT,  
Administrator.

aug-27-31

**Register's Sale.**

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama at the April term, 1892, in the cause of Elgin and LeGrand vs. W. F. Wells et al., I will as Register in said court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of said county, Calhoun county, within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday October 11th, 1892, the following real estate to wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 15, range 8 east, in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainants.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

WM. M. HAMES,

10-14 Register.

W. M. HAMES,

Register.

**Petition for Insolvency.**STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.)

Mount) In Probate Court for said vs. county, Special Term, Sept. Mount) member 4th, 1892.

This day comes Benjamin Mount the administrator of the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, and files in Court his report in writing and under oath stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief, said estate is insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared. It is ordered by the court that the said Benjamin Mount be, and is the date for hearing and determining said report, and this to notify all persons concerned to be and appear in my said court in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day, and contest said report if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
oct-8-31 Judge of Probate.**Two Necessities to the Front: Arrival of New Fall Goods**

AT

**ULLMAN BROS.**

We have received full lines of Dress Goods and Dry Goods, suitable Girls and Boys School Clothing.

Pretty desirable all end half wool and cotton Dress Goods, which we sell real cheap.

A beautiful line of Ladies' and Childrens' Handkerchiefs, fast Bi- Jenkins Standard Prints 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings. Also Towels, Napkins Table Linens, at prices to suit the times.

300 Boys' Suits just received, from 5 to 16 years from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

500 Men's Frock and Sack Suits, elegant quality, neat pretty patterns colors, from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

250 pairs Boys' Knit Pants, desirable quality, pretty dark patterns, from \$2.00 to \$2.00.

A desirable and elegant line of Mens' Dress and Business Pants, medium weight and good patterns and splendid quality, from \$2.25 up.

Men's and Boys' Douglas Shoes for \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00; best made for the money.

Men's and Boys' Fall Hats in Derby, Crush and Soft Fur Hats, latest styles and best quality for the money.

75 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Trunks received last Saturday, which were made to sell for less than ever sold in the city.

Our Mr. Ullman has been in the Eastern Markets for the last four weeks and has been able to secure many Bargains in Stylish and Desirable Goods, and we will give our Customers the Benefit.

Respectfully,

ULLMAN BROS.

**JOHN RAMAGNANO**

AT HIS

**OLD STAND,**

Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Glarets, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also

**Domestic Wines and Brandies.**

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figure. Also

**Sacramental Wine**

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice, and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

**RECEIVING DAILY**

A FULL LINE OF

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS**

CONSISTING OF

drinks, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Notions, House Linens, Bleached Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables &amp;c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Underwear, Jersey, Ladies' and Childrens' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Jackets. Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Caps, Shoes, in fact a nice line of

**Gents' Furnishing**

Are expecting daily a full stock of Clements &amp; B.

**FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.**

Come and learn our prices for the hard times

In my Grocery Department you will find the "ents" and cheaper grade of flour, brown and granular Sugars, N. O. Syrups, Lard and Meat. Everything to make complete a general stock of merchandise.

P. ROWAN.

**STEVENS, MARTIN & GRANT****Real Estate Brokers,**

Jacksonville, - - - - - Alabama

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &amp;c. Placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost.

No Sale-No Charge

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the Jacksonville &amp; Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

**WE HAVE**

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

**Stock of Clothing, Shoes, - - - - -**

ESTABLISHED 1837.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1892.

VOLUME 56.

## Six Collector's Appointments.

Attend the following appointments for the purpose of collecting the County taxes of Calhoun, Alabama, for the year 1892. It is delinquent and subject to penalty fixed by law after Dec. 31, 1892. I will be in Jacksonville, Saturday Oct. 29, the last ten days for the purpose of receiving tax from all parts of the country.

### FIRST ROUND.

Jacksonville, Saturday October 29.

Jenkins, Monday October 30.

White Plains, Tuesday October 31.

Iron City, Wednesday October 1.

Choccolocco, Thursday October 2.

DeArmanville, Friday October 3.

Four Mile Spring, Monday October 4.

Canaway's School House, October 5.

Polkville, Wednesday October 6.

Sulphur Springs, Thursday October 7.

Chattie, Friday October 8.

Alexandria, Saturday October 9.

Peek's Hill, Tuesday October 10.

Hollingsworth's Wednesday October 11.

McBee's Thursday October 12.

Green's School House, Friday October 13.

Oxford, Monday October 14.

Oxanna, Tuesday October 15.

Anniston, Wednesday October 16.

Piedmont, Friday October 18.

Polling Place, Saturday October 19.

### SECOND ROUND.

Jacksonville, Wednesday October 22.

Four Mile Spring, Thursday October 23.

Weaver's, Friday November 3.

The Narrows, Monday November 6.

White Plains, Tuesday November 7.

Iron City, Wednesday November 8.

Choccolocco, Thursday November 9.

DeArmanville, Friday November 10.

Canaway's School House, November 11.

Bynum's Wednesday November 12.

Polkville, Thursday November 13.

Sulphur Springs, Friday November 14.

Boiling Springs, Saturday November 15.

Chattie, Monday November 16.

McBee's, Tuesday November 17.

Ladiga, Wednesday November 18.

Polling Place, Wednesday November 19.

Piedmont, Thursday November 20.

Oxford, Monday and Tuesday November 21, 22.

Oxanna, Wednesday December 3.

Anniston, Thursday December 4.

Tuesday, Dec. 15, 16,

## D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector.

### M. & H.

Writing Tablets

most honest, most economical, method of putting up writers for home and office use. From your stationer, or send to Manufacturers,

ASBROOK & SINCLAIR,  
526 and 538 Pearl St., N. Y.

A handsome tablet suitable for Correspondence mailed for five cents.

s. S. Kelly

Public and Ex-Officio

of the PEACE.

At Oxford, Ala.

On Saturday in each month

HUTCHISON

BREWER AND BARBER,

Old Land Company Office.)

A.

THE NORMAL

COLLEGE

JONVILLE - ALABAMA

6th Annual Session of this

year will begin September

2d.

Information in regard to board,

Capt. Wm. M. Namee, Jack-

son, Alab. For announcement of

write to Jacob Forney,

W. R. JARRATT, Pres.

Byhalia, Miss.

Established 1837.

RECIROCITY'S WORK

IT HAS CAUSED A DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Some Figures Which Reveal a Startling Condition from the Standpoint of the Agriculturalists—Reciprocity Is a Hollow Fraud and a Sham.

It was Mr. Blaine's prediction that the McKinley bill would not open a market for a single barrel of pork or bushel of wheat. It has been shown that even with the reciprocity amendment the market for breadstuffs is falling off, and the same story is true of most of our beef and hog products and of our butter and cheese.

Not only is reciprocity not helping the farmer to a larger market, but the natural increase of exports of his products, the increase that was going on before the McKinley bill was conceived, has been stopped and a decrease has taken its place.

The following table shows the growth in exports of the principal articles of provisions in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890:

Under CLEVELAND. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$6,458.

The amounts disbursed for pensions during these two terms were as follows:

Under CLEVELAND. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$284,738.

Excess under Cleveland, \$92,112.

Of private pension bills President Cleveland approved 1,825; he vetoed 250

most of them because the claims had been previously rejected for cause by Republican pension commissioners, and all for reasons which have never been impeached. The private bills approved by President Cleveland were 250 more than were approved during the four preceding Republican administrations.

Does this look as though President Cleveland did not believe in giving the soldiers "generous recognition?"

Put the official facts against anybody's prejudices or opinions!—New York World.

The True Democratic Plan.

There is nothing disgraceful in the Democratic plan of campaign. We believe that this is a fight between the people and the powerful protected monopolies, and it is therefore reasonable to ask the people to help the party which advocates their cause. We have no reason to depend upon the manufacturers of Illinois to protect us up to the point where they create values in manufactured products greater than the values of all the agricultural products of the state, they do not create a home market for the agricultural products. Illinois produces from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Her population can consume not over 20,000,000 bushels. The surplus is sold at prices fixed abroad. The great mills of the state grind more for export than for local demand. The state can raise 400,000 bushels of corn, and cannot consume, after including the great consumption capacity of Peoria and Pekin distilleries, unprotected industries, more than three-quarters of it. These are the great staples of Illinois agriculture. In dairying, the product of late years has perhaps reached 100,000,000 pounds of butter annually, quantity far in excess of the demand of the state, and this comparison of the amount of agricultural product with the Illinois population might be carried into the raising of meats, and throughout the entire list of farm products, with like results. There is a great farm surplus in Illinois every year.

Protectionists have answered the demand for a home market with a promise to make one. All they have wanted, according to their theory, has been time enough. But here they have a state, a nation, a people to depend upon, and our party must make up in numbers and stand what it lacks in wealth. There is immensely more honor in 1,000 fine dollar subscriptions to a party fund than in a \$10,000 check from a monopolist enriched by an unjust tariff, even though the superior vote purchasing power of the latter is what the Republican managers gleefully consider.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Coming Down to Business.

The people are weary of sectionalism at last, and have thoroughly learned that it accomplishes no good; that the bloody shirt was an obsolete emblem, and that while they have been entertained by such useless sentimentalism the party in power has been planning centralism and invasion upon their rights. In a word, the great mass of the people have ceased to be entertained by the fireworks and pyrotechnic political displays and propose to come down to business once more in order to remedy their misfortunes and put the government back in the groove of the constitution laid down for its progress.—Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

The conclusion is irresistible, accepting Mr. Blaine's figures as true, whether they are not, that the labor cost entering into the value of manufactured goods is very small, owing either to low wages or the employment of labor saving machinery. In either view Mr. Blaine disposes completely and forever of the defense of a home market.

Can it be possible that he failed to see the effect of his words? "There are many things in his hopeless and despondent attitude to suggest that other Samson of old time putting forth the last effort of his strength to overwhelm in one common ruin those who had humiliated him and brought him at last to an Ophir feast to make them merry."—St. Louis Republic.

Republicans Conditionally Happy.

The Republicans must be relieved to know that the last state election is over and that they will not be whipped again till next month. There has not been a full state election where the Republicans have not lost heavily, and if the proportion of losses is kept up in the presidential vote the poorest arithmetician on the committee knows it will be a horrid defeat.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

What Is the Limit?

One scandal more or less in that discredited political machine known as the pension bureau is of no great consequence, but it would be interesting to know just how scandalous Raum or Bussey will have to become in order to be bounced by Secretary Noble, whose patience is always being "tried" by his rascally bureau subordinates, but never exhausted.—St. Louis Republic.

Make It Unanimous.

The Republicans are on the run and may not carry a dozen states. This is the hour for Minnesotans who have been straddling the fence on the tariff to get down on the right side with the masses and help to make it unanimous.—St. Paul Globe.

Frying for Bennie.

Bring the good old frying pan, we're going to fry some fat.

Bring a pot of antiseptics in grandpa's old hat.

Put the protests in the pan, then we'll know where they're at!

While we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Harrison and Reid!

Hurrah, hurrah, while the fire we feed!

We'll make the protests give us all the fat we need.

While we are frying for Bennie.

Put them in the frying pan in little "blocks of five."

While Dudley gently blows the coals to keep the flames alive;

Only by such methods can the grand old party thrive.

So we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Dudley and Gray!

Hurrah, hurrah, for teaching us the way to carry any doubtful state on election day.

While we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Whitehead and Eddy!

Hurrah, hurrah, for honest workmen!

Shout with Andrew Carnegie, shout hurrah, again!

While we are trying for Bennie.

## WHAT THE FIGURES SAY.

Some Falsehoods About Cleveland's Pension Vetoed Contracted.

The senior Republican organ says:

"When opportunity was afforded Mr. Cleveland to demonstrate practical regard for the soldiers, to prove that he appreciated their services to the country and believed in giving them generous recognition—what then? Well, it is the general opinion of the soldiers that as president of the United States he failed them."

Figures speak louder than opinions.

This is what the official figures show as to President Cleveland's practical regard for the soldiers.

The pension claims allowed during

President Cleveland's administration

and during the preceding Republican

administration were as follows:

Under CLEVELAND. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under GARFIELD. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under ARTHUR. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under GARFIELD. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under ARTHUR. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under GARFIELD. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under ARTHUR. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under GARFIELD. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under ARTHUR. 1870. 1890.

Excess under Cleveland, \$27,631.

Under GARFIELD. 1870. 1890.

Ex

# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
For Vice-President,  
A. E. STEVENSON.  
For Congress:  
GASTON A. ROBBINS.

CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until the 1st of January 1893. This period will cover the Presidential Campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the Gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the most interesting period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember how low it will be booked at this low rate, without the cash.

The upward tendency of cotton has put a cheerful glow upon the faces of the honest and hard-working farmers. May they all grow rich.

Judge Box is dispensing justice with even and impartial hand at the Court house. The bench of Alabama has no purer or more conscientious man.

A negro man named Black, of Auton, spoke to the negroes of this place, in the Benevolence Hall, on Thursday night in favor of Harrison.

The Republican has perfected arrangements to get full election returns from all over the United States in the issue following the election Tuesday the 8th day of November.

No use wasting a vote on Longshore. He is not in it. The race is between Robbins and Craig, with the chances ten to one for Robbins. Craig is a Repub'lican straight out. Robbins is a stalwart Democrat. Democrats cannot hesitate between the two. Vote for Robbins.

The County Executive Committee of the Democratic party met here Tuesday. A careful and conservative estimate was made of the vote of each seat and it was ascertained that Cleveland and Robbins will carry this county by a majority ranging from eight hundred to one thousand.

Rumor has it that only three men could be found in the gathering at Tampa Wednesday night to hear third party speeches. The Third party men claim that this is a campaign lie and that there was at least a dozen. Well, a dozen is a mighty poor showing, considering the claims of strength made by the Third party crowd. You may whistle Dixie and gather more Democrats than that anywhere in the county day or night.

The editors had a business meeting at Birmingham, each editor paying his own way and accepting no favors. This eliminated the hangers-on who have heretofore attended the press meeting for the free excursion and free lunch features, and the consequence was business was transacted that will redound to the good of the press of Alabama. The next meeting will be held at Birmingham. Editor Williams was deservedly re-elected President of the Association.

Conspicuous among the visiting attorneys here this week is Mr. J. J. Willett, of Auton. He attends every session of the Circuit Court and has a large general practice in the county. He is very popular with the people all over the county and deservedly so. He possesses to a rare degree that personal magnetism which draws men. He is brilliant, warm-hearted, industrious and patient—a combination that always command success. The future is rich in promise to him.

The boycott don't pay. Some time back the Georgia State Alliance issued a boycott against the Atlanta Journal. A few days ago the Alliance Farmer, the organ of the Georgia State Alliance, was sold at Sheriff's sale, and the Atlanta Journal bought part of its outfit, including its mailing list of thirty thousand names. This week the subscribers of the late Alliance Farmer will receive each a copy of the Atlanta Journal, the paper they boycotted, as a present. The Alliance Farmer killed itself by advocacy of the Third Party.

We hear it said that some of the Jeffersonians who will support Cleveland will at the same time support Longshore. We hope all such will reflect and give Mr. Robbins their votes for Congress. Longshore is not a Democrat. He is opposed to the election of Cleveland, and, if elected, would have no influence with Cleveland's administration. Mr. Robbins is the regular Democratic nominee on the same ticket with Cleveland and is supporting him. In event of his election and if Cleveland should be made President, he will be in touch with the administration and can be in position to secure substantial benefits for the people of the district. It is to the interest of the people of this District to have a Democrat in Congress if we have a Democrat as President. Vote for Robbins as well as Cleveland.

THE OLD WAR HORSE.  
Gen. Wm. H. Forney Makes a Capital Speech.

Monday, before opening court, Gen. Wm. H. Forney, the faithful servant of the people in Congress, the brave old soldier, the true and tried Democrat, spoke to a large audience in the court house, and his speech made a profound sensation. Never before did he speak so well and with such animation and fire. The reason was he was defending the glorious record of the Democratic party, which before the war acquired vast territories for homes for the people and which since the war has wrested from corporations millions of acres illegally acquired and returned them to the people for homes. No man not blinded by prejudice could hear his splendid defense of the Democracy and again ask what has that party "done for us?" The speech was designed to show the dissatisfaction what the Democratic party has done for the people. The speaker recognized the fact that the people had been misled as to the achievements and purposes of his party by men who have sought to undermine their confidence in it and he has no unkink word for those who had been thus beguiled, but he nobly plead with them to be deceived no longer, but come back to the only party which has been their friend or has the power to do them "up" good. He showed the people how high tarpaulins robbed them of their earnings and made hard times, and then pointed out the difference between the rule of Democracy and Republicanism by the following showing from the official figures:

During the 50th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 51st Republican Congress, under Harrison the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 52d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 53d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 54th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 55th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 56th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 57th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 58th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 59th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 60th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 61st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 62d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 63d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 64th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 65th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 66th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 67th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 68th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 69th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 70th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 71st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 72d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 73d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 74th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 75th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 76th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 77th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 78th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 79th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 80th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 81st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 82d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 83d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 84th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 85th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 86th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 87th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 88th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 89th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 90th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 91st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 92d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 93d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 94th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 95th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 96th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 97th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 98th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 99th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 100th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 101st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 102d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 103d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 104th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 105th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 106th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 107th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 108th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 109th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 110th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 111th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 112th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 113th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 114th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 115th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 116th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 117th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 118th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 119th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 120th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 121st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 122d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 123d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 124th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 125th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 126th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 127th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 128th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 129th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 130th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 131st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 132d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 133d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 134th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 135th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 136th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 137th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 138th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 139th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 140th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 141st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 142d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 143d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 144th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 145th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 146th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 147th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 148th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 149th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 150th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 151st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 152d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 153d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 154th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 155th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 156th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 157th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 158th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 159th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 160th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 161st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 162d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 163d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 164th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 165th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 166th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 167th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 168th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 169th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 170th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 171st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 172d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 173d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 174th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 175th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 176th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 177th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 178th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 179th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 180th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 181st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 182d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 183d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 184th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 185th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 186th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 187th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 188th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 189th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 190th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 191st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 192d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 193d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 194th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 195th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 196th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 197th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 198th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 199th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 200th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 201st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 202d Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 203d Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 204th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 205th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 206th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 207th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 208th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 209th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 210th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 211th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 212th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 213th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 214th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 215th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 216th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 217th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 218th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 219th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 220th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 221st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 222nd Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 223rd Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 224th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 225th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 226th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 227th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 228th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 229th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 230th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 231st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 232nd Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 233rd Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 234th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 235th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 236th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 237th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 238th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 239th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 240th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 241st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 242nd Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 243rd Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 244th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 245th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 246th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 247th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 248th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 249th Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 250th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 251st Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 252nd Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 253rd Congress, when Harrison was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$171,551. During the 254th Congress, when



Application for Decree to Sell Lands.  
THE STATE OF ALABAMA  
Calhoun County.

Deferee } In Probate Court for said  
vs. county, special term, Oct.  
Deferee } 5th, 1892.

This day came R. P. Deference the administrator of the estate of William Deference deceased, and presents unto the court his petition in writing and under oath of his having received by law, power for an order and decree of this court, to sell certain real estate described in said petition for the purpose of a division among the heirs of said decedent, upon the grounds that the said lands cannot be equitably divided or partitioned by meets and bounds, and that a sale thereof is necessary, which said petition is examined by the court and pronounced fit for the execution of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court that the 14th day of November 1892 be, and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and determining said petition, and that notice of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set for hearing the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested, and especially the children of Elizabeth Belton deceased, wife of N. J. Belton, towit: Lee Cole wife of Joseph Cole, Mattie Belton, George T. Belton, James Belton, William Belton, Ralph Belton, Clementine Belton and Floyd Belton who reside at Hico La., to be and appear before this court said 14th day of November 1892 then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
oct8-3t Judge of Probate.

MONEY.

I have \$22,455 to loan on farm lands, Security first edged. Expenses and interest 10 to 12½ per cent.

H. L. STEVENSON,  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 9th.

Probate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, for said County Special Term, September 16th 1892.

This day comes Mary J. Brewton deceased, and files in Court the account and vouchers of said C. W. Brewton deceased, Commissioner for the sale of the Griffin lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for a final settlement of the acts of said C. W. Brewton as such Commissioner. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 17th day of October A. D. 1892 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, pass upon and allow said account, and make said settlement, and all persons interested in said settlement, are hereby notified to be and appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day and contest said settlement if any other party interested in the same, is then and there to show cause, if any, why said account and vouchers for a final settlement for Alice Fitz and Claudia Fitz, and a partial settlement of Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz, and the 20th day of September 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, on said day and contest said settlements, if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
sept21-3t Judge of Probate.

Guardian's Settlement.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term August 23rd, A. D. 1892.

Comes this day Wyly Carpenter, guardian of Alice Fitz, Claudia Fitz, Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz minor children of Henry A. Fitz deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement for Alice Fitz and Claudia Fitz, and a partial settlement of Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz, and the 20th day of September 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, on said day and contest said settlements, if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
sept21-3t Judge of Probate.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama, rendered by said court at the October Term, 1891 in the cause of S. G. G. Brothers, administrator vs. Roda A. Poland et al., I will as Register in said court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate to-wit: The N.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4 of sec. 29, in the N.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4 of sec. 29, in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.  
sept10-4t

Final Settlement Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, 1892.

Came this day S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estates of W. J. Love and B. F. Love, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for the final settlement of said estates, and the 7th day in November next, to-wit: the 7th day of November 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear at the Term of the Court above named, and contest the same, if they think proper.

Given under my hand, at office, the 14th day of October, 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
oct15-3t Judge of Probate.

The Republican

NEW OUTFIT.

PATENTS

Cavents, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability Free of Charge.

Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. R. LITTLELL,  
Washington, D. C.  
Op U. S. Patent Office.

# Jones and Kobl

Have engaged the attention of the masses, but if you want to be happy just call on Porter, Martin & Co. and see what great bargains they have for both Jones and Kobl men. We are prepared to give bargains in Groceries, Hardware, Wagons, Buggies, Surreys, Jump-seats, Hacks and Harness. Call on us and be convinced.

To our customers: If your account is "past due" and unpaid do not ask for further credit, as we cannot LAP accounts.

Yours Truly,

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.  
Jacksonville, Ala.,  
S. Side Public Square

# EROSI

Of course you have heard of Eros!

# BOOK STORE

IN ANNISTON,

but have you called at Eros' store? There are no cramped notions or stocks at Eros'. It's the store of liberal ideas in trading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merits and popularity. Fine competition at all lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.

# COMMERCIAL

## AND

## LAW STATIONERY.

Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.

Noble between 12 and 13 street,  
Anniston, Ala.

# MONTGOMERY & PRIVETT.

## Collectors,

P. O. Box 33, - - Jacksonville, Ala.

Collections made with or without suit, on reasonable terms. Business intrusted to us will receive prompt attention.

June 18-3t

# J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

# Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.  
sept10-4t

# Final Settlement Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, 1892.

Came this day S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estates of W. J. Love and B. F. Love, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for the final settlement of said estates, and the 7th day in November next, to-wit: the 7th day of November 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear at the Term of the Court above named, and contest the same, if they think proper.

Given under my hand, at office, the 14th day of October, 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
oct15-3t Judge of Probate.

# Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of

the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery

division of Alabama, rendered by

the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun

county, Alabama, on the 14th day of

July A. D. 1892 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

BEN MOUNT,  
Administrator.

aug27-3t

# Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration on the

estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased,

having been granted the undersigned

by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge

of the Probate Court of Calhoun

county, Alabama, on the 14th day of

July A. D. 1892 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims

against said estate will be required to

present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

Ben Mount, Administrator.

aug27-3t

# Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of

the Chancery court for the 9th District

of the Northeastern Chancery

division of Alabama, rendered by

the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge

of the Probate Court of Calhoun

county, Alabama, on the 14th day of

July A. D. 1892 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims

against said estate will be required to

present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this

8th day of September 1892.

WM. M. HAMES,  
Register.

sep10-4t

# Petition for Insolvency.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

Mount } In Probate Court for said

vs. county, special Term, Sep-

tember 4th, 1892.

This day comes Benjamin Mount the administrator of the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, and files in Court his report in writing and under oath, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief, said estate is insolvent and lacking in assets, so that it cannot be declared. It is ordered by the court that the 7th day November 1892 be, and is the day set for hearing and determining said petition, and this to notify all persons concerned to be and appear in my said court in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day, and contest said report if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
oct8-3t Judge of Probate.

# Two Necessities to the Front.

Sentiment don't sell clothes. It's price and quality. The LEAST of the

FORMER for the MOST of the LATTER and things boom. It's no won-

der we're doing the biggest trade in CLOTHING and FURNISHING

GOODS. It's a characteristic of humanity to appreciate fine things, and

where they are "surprise" you'll find the people.

The latest Fashion Plates the suits with bound and stitched edges, plain

or silk facings. You read of these things—naturally you look for them

when you "set out" to buy a suit. You'll FIND 'EM HERE—all of them,

in cheviots, plain black and light shades, tweeds, cassimères and worsteds,

out in the scale of lengths that are proper. Plain weaves and wide wales,

The linings and trimmings are as carefully selected and put in place as the

outside finishings. We're not ashamed to have you look our suits through

and through. We're conscious they're all right.

Straight as a thread through the eye of a needle we have entered into

every phase of Suit Fashion. When you make a change with US this

Spring it will be for the better. We have "shaved" the price until only a

tissue of profits covers the cost. Our line of cheapness has been drawn at

\$10.00 worth weighs light below that price. Up to \$35.00 quality grows with

every dollar. THERE is the highest perfection. Judge us as you find us.

The suits and three and four button cutaway frocks, made up in "wooden,"

brown," cheviots, black thibets, fancy cassimères, clay's worsteds, etrick,

tweeds, english homespuns, &c. Give us a variety that no three houses can

combine and equal. Don't fear of the fit that is perfect beyond improvement.

Our aim has been to give you the biggest money's worth you have

ever had—and we have succeeded. Success piles upon success.

Given under my hand this 29th

day of Sept. 1892.

JNO. P. WEAVER,  
oct8-3t Clerk.

# Non-Resident Notice.